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THE CHICAGO FIRE.

A TOTAL LOSS OF FOUR MILLIONS.

EIGHTEEN BLOCKS DESTROYED—CONDEMNATION OF THE FIRE MARSHAL—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MERCHANTS—THE CITY NOT IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF RELIEF—LIST OF LOSSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The number of blocks burned has been overestimated. Instead of twenty-four it will not exceed eighteen, or about sixty acres of ground, most of it densely covered with buildings, occupied by the poorer classes.

A LOSS OF FOUR MILLIONS.

The total loss is little short of $4,000,000, on which there is an insurance of about $1,000,000. Six hundred or more structures were destroyed, only a few comparatively being substantial or valuable. Never were so many disreputable houses destroyed at one time. Had the fire stopped before it reached Wabash avenue, or even Harrison street, the result of the fire would have been good instead of being disastrous. From the commencement everything was favorable for a destructive conflagration. A tolerable breeze was blowing, and the wooden buildings were old and dry. The great danger was from flying sparks which the wind carried to a distance, and before the firemen could help themselves other buildings were ablaze.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S ERROR.

The Fire Marshal made many mistakes, placing his engines to the rear instead of in front of the fire. It was only when compelled to do so that he changed his tactics, and the good effects of this change were quickly noticed.

ALARMING SPREAD OF THE FIRE.

The fire spread with great rapidity from Third and Fourth avenues to State street, and two hours later it was raging in Wabash avenue. Magnificent churches, private residences, the Post Office, Aiken's Theatre, marble blocks, and frame buildings soon succumbed to the flames, which reached out and seized on almost everything destructible.

FREAKS OF THE FLAMES.

The fire made many singular jumps. Barns and stables attached to private residences were destroyed, while the houses themselves were uninjured. At the corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue stood the elegant residence of E. G. Hall, which was totally destroyed, while adjoining it was a large, valuable front residence, which was uninjured, save by a slight scorching of wood-work near the windows. The next house north was burned to the ground, as were others in the block.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POST OFFICE.

It was felt that the key to the position was at Harrison street, where there was a line of brick and stone houses, which it was thought would form a rampart against which the flames could not prevail, but the cupola of the old Methodist church, occupied as the Post Office, caught from a burning brand, and when it was on fire no human power could save it. O'Neill's liquor establishment, with a hot fire on one side and the front, and flames raging in the rear, soon fell a victim, and with its destruction the conflagration spread onward toward the north.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

It had now left the neighborhood of frame buildings and was in the burnt district of 1871. Brick and stone buildings offered little or no resistance, and not until Providence came to our help by changing the current of the wind was the business portion of the city safe. Up to this time it blew from the south south-west, now it changed to the west, and the flames and flying sparks were carried far out into the lake.

THE WORK OF THE FIREMEN.

Thus aided the firemen renewed their herculean efforts. Numerous streams of water were poured upon Gilbert & Sampson's building on Wabash avenue; thus the block was saved within half a block of the Matteson, a block of the Gardner, and two blocks of the Exposition building. The fire was stayed, and rebuilt Chicago was saved from further destruction—not, however, until nearly five thousand persons had been made homeless, and millions of property destroyed.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Great excitement prevailed everywhere. Merchants hurried to their stores and began to move their goods to the West Division. The streets were crowded with loaded wagons, and thousands upon thousands of persons were carrying goods away in their arms. To-day these same merchants have been equally busy in returning their goods to their old abiding places.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It has been ascertained that the fire originated in a shanty occupied by a Hebrew peddler. It was discovered by a woman, who gave the alarm, but before the steamers had arrived an adjoining oil factory was in flames. A portion of the Fire Department were at another fire fully two miles away, but they, too, were soon at work. The entire department did all they could, but a head was lacking.

THE FLAMES EXTINGUISHED.

At 9 o'clock help began to arrive from neighboring towns, and with this assistance the fire was finally subdued at about 1 o'clock this morning.

CONSTERNATION OF THE COLORED VICTIMS.

In the low portion destroyed lived many thousand colored people. Yesterday morning the congregations of four colored churches united in a picnic excursion. They knew nothing of the fire until, on their return in the evening, they found their homes a mass of smoldering ruins, and hundreds of their children missing. Their consternation and agony were simply indescribable. The loss, although not so great as was at first supposed, is none the less serious to the individuals. The great majority of those burned out are poor people.

PROMINENT BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The notable buildings destroyed are: First Baptist Church, the old Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, the old Church of the Messiah, the Hough Block, the private residences of J. Y. Scammon, Horace White, editor of the *Tribune;* City Clerk Forest E. B. Hutchinson, the great pork-packer, E. G. Hall, the hardware merchant, Hon. H. C. Beckwith, Ex-Justice of State Supreme Court Hon. Tom Hoyne, the widow of Ira Couch, Esq., the Hebrew Synagogue, St. Paul's Universalist Church, the Continental, Wood's, Michigan Avenue, Congress Hall, and St. James' Hotels, the Adelphi Theatre, Mendel's dry-goods house, and numerous others.

THE CITY NOT IN NEED OF RELIEF.

The number of victims who must be kept by charity is very great, but Chicago is in no immediate need. There is yet in the hands of the Relief and Aid Society nearly $300,000, and this it is believed is ample for the emergency. No factories of any consequence were destroyed, and the demand for labor will be increased. The season of the year too is favorable. Only about fifty persons made application to-day for relief.

THE FIRE MARSHAL DENOUNCED FOR INCOMPETENCY.

The press of the city is united in its denunciation of Chief Fire Marshal Benner. His general incompetency is denounced in unmeasured terms. He was a political selection forced upon Ex-Mayor Medill and retained by the present administration. He denies that he erred in his orders, and claims to have managed the fire as well as it could have been done by any living man. One thing seems certain, and that is the extension of the fire limits to the city limits. This is locking the stable door after the horse is stolen, but it is our only safety in all time.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

There were not more than five lives lost; these persons were killed by falling walls, and were more the result of individual carelessness than anything else. There were a great many thieves operating during the time the fire was in progress, many of whom were caught in the act by policemen.

FORETHOUGHT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The insurance in the devastated district was comparatively light. For some time the more prudent companies have been withdrawing policies in that section because of the peculiar condition of the buildings and character of those occupying them. Much of the insurance was held upon household goods, and there will be a considerable salvage.

LIST OF LOSSES.

The agencies have reported the following list of losses, which however, is not complete:

Imperial London	$37,000	Hartford	$35,000
American Central, St. Louis	8,000	North British	26,000
Standard, New-York	2,500	Irving	7,500
Scotish Commercial	27,000	German American	40,000
Lamar, New-York	2,500	National	20,000
Milville, N. J.	36,000	Allemania	36,000
Trade, of Camden	900	Commercial Union, London	95,000
Humboldt, N. Y.	6,000	Shoe and Leather	8,000
Phœnix, Hartford	20,000	Prescott	14,000
Phœnix, Brooklyn	20,000	Williamsburg	33,000
Queens and Commerce, of Albany	65,000	Ben Franklin	2,500
Traders', Chicago	60,000	Home, New-York	100,000
Hudson Jersey City	3,500	Underwriters', of N. York; Niagara, of New-York, and Firemen's, of Dayton, (combined)	50,000
Globe, Chicago	50,000		
Hamburg, Bremen	50,000		
Adriatic	28,000		
Ætna	50,000		

LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COMPANY.

The Atlantic and Pacific Company, of this city, is one of the heaviest losers. The agents had written freely in the burnt district, and the company's loss will not fall short of $100,000.

THE SECOND FIRE.

The city had but began to breathe freely to-day when another fire broke out, this time in the West Division. The alarm was sounded at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and instantly the community was thrilled with fear and excitement. This was in no sense lessened when a second and then a third alarm was sounded, and it needed only one more alarm to bring to the spot every available engine in the city.

CONSTERNATION OF THE CITIZENS.

Consternation was depicted on every countenance. Strange stories were told to those down town of the speedy progress of the flames, and strong men cried in their agony. A great volume of smoke covered the western sky, floating northward and toward the lake. It seemed as as if the demon of destruction was bound to blot out Chicago.

HEROIC WORK OF THE FIREMEN.

The exhausted firemen, however, worked manfully and skillfuly, and, when nearly two blocks of retail stores and private residences had been destroyed, this second fire was mastered, and for the time being the west side was saved.

THE LOSSES ON THE SECOND CONFLAGRATION.

The loss by this last fire in round numbers will exceed $200,000. The buildings burned are mostly two-story wooden structures, occupied almost entirely by foreigners. The location was Milwaukee avenue and Sangamon and adjacent streets.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Our citizens, reviewing the situation, this morning, congratulate themselves that they have escaped the destruction of the most important business portion again, which appeared at one time imminent. This time the fire originated in a low frame building used for storing rags, and adjoined an oil factory that stood between Fourth avenue and Clark street, on Taylor street. The great fire of 1871 originated in a stable. In both cases, therefore, the fire commenced in the centre of a neighborhood occupied by wooden buildings. There was a stiff south-west breeze blowing, so that by the time the flames had consumed the small dwellings, stables, carpenter shops, and buildings filled with oil, paper, and rags, and reached State street, where there were substantial business houses, they were like the heat of a furnace. Thus the conditions for a great conflagration were not wanting. Fortunately, after burning up nearly twenty blocks and destroying the First Baptist Church, and two other church buildings, the Post Office, the Michigan avenue and St. James Hotels, the Interoceanic and other elegant blocks, erected after the fire of 1871, and a number of fine residences, the flames were stayed right at the very doors of the heaviest business blocks, and the three or four best hotels.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Tribune* says, editorially:

"Every cool-headed observer of the fire must have felt that we have paid a light penalty. After allowing our magnificent business centre to be surrounded with wooden rookeries, we have come off cheap. Perhaps this small calamity will show us how to save it; perhaps not. There are now some sixty acres of burned territory. Between the faggots and the victim, this gap may be the means of saving what is left. If so, let us thank God. The predestined fate of every wooden building in a large city is to burned some time. We have now offered up sixty acres of our combustibles as a sacrifice to free institutions, meaning thereby the freedom of every man to keep a tinder-box and an oil factory where it suits him best. Would that we could say this is the last of such mad folly. If it is not, Chicago still has thousands upon thousands of wooden shanties to feed future fires and go down."

The *Times* and *Inter-Ocean* both speak in strong terms of the folly of allowing wooden buildings within the city limits.

THE FIRE AS VIEWED IN THE MORNING.

The fire burned a small portion of Clark street, near Twelfth street, where it originated, thence took Third and Fourth avenues, between Peck court and Twelfth street, and burned them as far as Harrison street. State street was burned from Harmon court to Van Buren street; Wabash avenue, from No. 452, near Peck court, to No. 267, near the corner of Van Buren street, and Michigan avenue from Harrison street to Van Buren street, a short distance. The business buildings burned on the east side of State street number 89; on the west side, 96; on the east side of Wabash avenue, 26; on the west side, 34; on Michigan avenue, 12; on the east side of Clark street, 14; on the north side of Polk street, 8; on the south side, 4; on the north side of Harrison street, 12; on the south side 16; on the south side of Twelfth street, 13; on the north side, 22.

SOME OF THE HEAVIEST LOSSES.

The most prominent among the business losses are as follows:

The St. James Hotel: William Bademann, druggist; the Remington Empire Sewing-machine Company; E. Remington & Sons, gun and pistol manufacturers; P. Smith & Co., carriage manufacturers; Rupsinessen Bros., boots and shoes; C. C. Charles, lamps and reflectors; A. Slodo, carriages; A. Wheeler, hardware; G. M. Cheney, sale stables; the Pressing Vinegar Works; Schwarzera & Huber, stores, &c.; B. E. Givandan & Insted, rings, &c.; P. M. Platt, clothing; P. H. Mayer, L. C. Chase & Co., saddles and harness; A. Schreferstein & Bro., furniture manufacturers; M. W. & F. Tester, furnaces, ranges, &c.; Frost & Co., wholesale liquors; John D. McLean & Co., stoves and ranges; H. & M. Neuberger, furniture; Van Bramer & Flood, hardware, stoves, &c.; Zeug & Beck, billiards; Peters, Muench & Co., blacksmiths; Mandel Bros., dry goods; the Berg House; Horace Buckminster's restaurant; P. M. Almina, artists materials; B. A. Murphy, cigars, &c.; Freeman & Strickland, poultry and game; John M. Lowry & Co., meal; Joel Bigelow, Pekin Tea Company; W. L. Cole, blacksmith; Henry Deihl, boots and shoes; E. D. Moseby, grocer; Sinclair Bros., hardware and stoves; Mrs. E. Berg, milliner; E. J. Malcolm & Co., stoves and tinware; Weber & Luckhardt, druggists; P. E. Bolter & Co., grocers; C. A. Jammich, tailor; C. E. Lohman, photographer; H. C. Klein & Schmidt, watches, &c.; J. Wingrave, Jr., & Co., gas fixtures; the Adelphi Theatre; Pennoyer, Shaw & Co., carriage manufacturers; Wm. C. Spencer & Co., cutlery, &c.; Cowperthwait & Co., publishers; Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., publishers; the Post Office; Carney, Haskell & Kearney, painters; Miss A. T. Regan, umbrellas, &c.; T. M. Fassell, photographer; *Our Fireside Friend; North-western Lumbermen; New Covenant;* Chicago Terra Cotta Company; Davis Sewing-machine Company; Mrs. Haughton, millinery; Pat. O'Neil, liquors; Chicago Fine Art Institute; M. Root, artist; Schureman & Hand, Mantel Company; J. L. Schureman; S. B. Vowell; Leonard W. Volk; Wm. H. Decorn; Leonard W. Volk, sculptor, &c.; James Morris Arnold, artist; Daniel L. Bigelow, artist; A. T. Brooks, artist; Laurits Halst, artist; Arthur Pickering, artist; J. R. Robertson, figure and portrait artist; Fine Arts Institute Academy; Thos. Braun, drugs; R. C. Anthony, livery stable; A. J. Hopkins, veterinary surgeon; Baily & Tyrrell, china and glassware; Boomer & Jenks, furnaces; Star Galvanized Iron Cornice Co.'s works; Louis Jaeger & Bro., wine and liquors; Bangs Bros., hardware and stoves; W. Smith & Co., mantel and grates; N. P. Iglehard & Co., real estate; State Street Savings Bank; Charles Egenhardt, surgical instruments; H. Brinkworth, pork packer: L. Kulhener, stocking and sock manufacturers; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Freight Depot; Goss & Phillips, manufacturing company; Hanchutt & Carter, livery stable; Alaway & Larsen, painters; Hart & Goodall, carpenters and builders; H. Willetts, carriages, &c.

Hotels.—Atlantic, south-west corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; Berg House, State and Harrison streets; Michigan Avenue House, corner of Congress and Wabash avenue; St. James, corner of State and Van Buren streets. The Jones' school building, corner of Harrison street and Eldridge court.

Churches.—Kebelath Bnai Skolom Synogogue, No. 392 Wabash avenue; First Baptist Church, Nos. 429 to 439 Wabash avenue; Kebelath Anshe Woarale Jewish Synagogue, and the Olivet Baptist Church (colored.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The following general description of the progress of the fire, and the efforts of the Fire Department to get it under control, is furnished by the *Times:*

"Nearly east of the shanty where the fire originated was the large brick oil refinery of Fitch Brothers, the interior of which, with its large tanks of oil, was all ablaze before the arrival of the second engine. The heat emitted by the burning of its inflammable contents was intense, and when the walls fell, but a few minutes after the first stream began to play upon it, the whole neighborhood, for a radius of thirty rods around, seemed to burst forth in one simultaneous blaze. Just north of the rag shop was a story and a half barn filled with hay, which flamed up in an instant, and the flying wisps of burning hay lit roofs nearly a block away. With such rapidity did the fire spread after it was first discovered, that two horses in this barn were burned to death before they could be rescued. The eight or ten engines in the First District were speedily on the ground, and most of them took their stations on Clark street, when Marshal Benner attempted to check the northern spread of the flames. Engine No. 21 and one other were stationed on Fourth avenue, and a vigorous fight with the advancing foe was commenced. At this point, ten minutes after the first alarm, the pine shanties, stretching eastward toward Fourth avenue, were all in flames for nearly half a square. At 4:40 o'clock eleven minutes after the first alarm, Assistant Marshal Sweeney turned on the second alarm, and engines from the greater part of the South Division and from several of the west side engine-houses were soon at the scene of peril. The heat arising from that half acre of blazing pine shanties was terrible, and the breeze stiffened as the heat increased, bearing destruction to the dry roofs that lay in the path of the destroyer, for rods ahead. A large part of the augmented fire force was concentrated on Fourth avenue, half way between Taylor and Twelfth streets, where they worked with intense energy to stay the progress of the advancing enemy. In twenty minutes after the first alarm the roofs on Fourth avenue were all afire for a width of a dozen buildings north of No. 285. At 4:51 o'clock, eleven minutes after the second alarm, a general alarm was sounded by Assistant Marshal Peterel. This last warning brought to the depot the entire fire force of the city. At the time the alarm was struck, seven of the west side engines were at a small fire on the corner of Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street, and they were thus retarded nearly half an hour. In less than half an hour the engines that were posted on Fourth avenue, directly in the path of the fire, were compelled to retreat, and all succeeded in getting away except Engine Company No. 21, the colored company of the force, who delayed a minute too long, and, the flames bursting upon them before they had attached their horses to the engine, they were compelled to abandon it, and the handsome steamer was warped and twisted into a mass of iron and steel half melted in the fiery furnace. The fire had swept diagonally across the block to the corner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue, and was rapidly eating its way through the remainder of the block fronting on Clark and Taylor streets. The Marshal stationed a number of engines on Clark street, and every effort was made to stay the northern progress of the flames along that thoroughfare, but the shanties, from which poured a swarm of fallen women laden down with wardrobes and furniture, were ripe for destruction, and no sooner had the torrents of water extinguished the fire in one building than the roofs of the tinder-boxes, still further north, would burst into flame. But the most of the Marshal's attention was directed to the front of the fire, and every energy was exerted to stay its eastward march. At the corner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue a large amount of hose was concentrated, and every effort was made to keep the fire on the west side of the avenue, but the driving wind was laden with burning brands which lit on the roofs beyond and kindled them in an instant. The Olivet Baptist Church was the first building to go on the east side of the avenue. In little over an hour after the first alarm, the fire had swept over the space between Clark street and Third avenue, and had reached Polk street on the north. The southern boundary of the burned district extended east in almost a straight line, running nearly parallel with Twelfth street, about 300 feet north of it. The aim of the Marshal was still to fight the fire from the front, and to contest as ably as possible its onward march toward the better built portion of the city. The front line of the fire was nobly battled with by the fire boys, who were doing their best and bravest. When the gale, to which was due most of the mischief, carried destruction over their heads and inclosed them on either side with a wall of fire, they pulled up stakes and went to the front again, where the unequal battle was renewed, but their efforts were powerless to save the acres of dry pine roofs to windward, and the fire swept wherever it pleased, hardly turned from its course an inch by the efforts of the department, until it reached State street, which the flames now attacked. Having reached State street, the fire was in its glory. Two-story frames were the rule, and a substantial structure the exception. The flames leaped from building to building, now and then skipping a structure or two to facilitate its progress, but never neglecting to bring up the rear and make clean work of it. The firemen fought valiantly among these shanties. The most that could be done was to prevent it spreading southward, and this was accomplished. A steamer was stationed at Hanum court, which forms nearly the southern limit on State street, and the boys connected therewith did valiant service. They fought the fire into its very teeth, and to enable them to do so they made a barricade of a theatrical sign-board, which was held in front of the pipemen, and thus the fire was approached so closely that the sign-board took fire. The wind increasing in fury, it broke through the alley dividing State street from Wabash avenue.

Now for the first time, about 6 o'clock, the fire began to feed upon the aristocracy. Thousands of dollars were consumed every minute. The danger of utter destruction became more imminent every moment. More help was wanted, and accordingly telegrams were sent over the wires to Milwaukee, Racine, Joliet, and other places. They read:

"Send us your Fire Department."

In the course of the night came responses in the shape of stalwart men with apparatus, and they did valiant service in fighting the flames to a smaller and smaller limit.

The fire having reached Wabash avenue, with the wind blowing from the south-west, Michigan avenue seemed doomed to destruction; in fact, the thought of saving any portion of it, from Eldridge court to a point at least as far north as Harrison street, was abandoned, and yet, contrary to all expectations, every house in that limit stands intact. Every house on Wabash avenue parallel to this was destroyed; but the narrow alley between the two avenues stood as a barrier, as if it had been an intervening mountain. Every house on Michigan avenue was vacated. The street was lined with trucks backed up against the windows; but about 9 o'clock most of the people moved back again. The ordeal, was safely passed, and our handsome lake front was preserved.

The fire having reached its eastern limit, the flames found their way rapidly northward, three blocks abreast. There was little use trying to fight the flames in the face of the wind, which increased in violence every moment. In the vicinity of the conflagration a regular gale was blowing. The heat was so intense that the firemen could not stand within 100 feet of the fire in the direction it was spreading; hence, it had to be fought on the flank, there being little hope of saving Michigan avenue. The policy seemed to be to fight it into the lake by closing on its sides. The plan was adopted, though efforts were not abated to save Michigan avenue.

At 6 o'clock all danger was over that it would make its way further southward, and the force there displayed was soon dispatched to the more threatening points, though it was not safe to leave the whole line exposed. At 8 o'clock the fire was checked at Clark street, and then there was no danger it would pass westward. After that, two engines covered the entire field from Polk street south on Clark, around by Twelfth street, to Wabash avenue, where the engagement was growing hotter and hotter every moment. When the southern and western ends of the fire had been made secure, the northern and eastern lines of attack were reinforced, and the enemy pressed into narrower and narrower quarters on Harrison street. The fire was forced to give up Fourth avenue and Third avenue at Van Buren street. It was driven out of State street, the St. James being the last building to succumb.

When the fire reached that point the interest in its progress became intense. It was moving along both sides of State, between Harrison and Van Buren streets. On the west side stood a massive row of four or five story marble fronts; on the east side was the St. James. Beyond the St. James, northward, was an open space several hundred feet square. There was a good hope, if a stand was made at this hotel, that the flames would be prevented from crossing this open space. On the west side there was no such barrier, and it was certain that the whole row would go, and then crossing Van Buren street, make its way to the Palmer House. Opposite the St. James stood a four-story marble front, covering about four numbers. This was divided from the building south by a single lot twen-ty-five feet wide—a mere bagatelle, said everybody—and nobody anticipated that that little space would check the flames, but it did. Fortunately, a splendid fire-proof wall had been reared to the south. The flames beat against it and went clear over the building, setting fire to the St. James; but this wall stood the test grandly, and though there was fire to the south and fire to the east, and not a pint of water thrown on it, the building stands there at this writing, a savior of untold millions. It was the citadel of the conflagration. Its surrender would have given the whole city over to the raving enemy. Instinctively every one in sight of the scene appreciated the importance of the position, and when the building to the south tumbled together with a thundering crash, and was thereafter harmless, a shout from 50,000 throats rose high above the roar of the conflagration. It was the moment of moments during the progress of the fire, and fitly was it commemorated. While this building stood the brunt and onslaught of what might be called overwhelming odds, a four-story brick house, apparently out of all danger, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, took fire from the St. James Hotel. An upper window had been left open, and a curtain was set on fire by a stray spark. In a moment the whole interior, already filled with hot air, was a sheet of flames. As the flames shot forth, groans were wrung from the spectators, for it seemed inevitable that now two more squares must fall a sacrifice. But fortunately the flames were confined to that and the adjoining building, and the fire had reached its northern limit. Having hitherto shunned Michigan avenue, the fire now turned upon it, making its way along Congress street, and consumed the Oceanic building, a structure once occupied as the Tremont House, and two others, and then was finally and effectually squelched just in time to save those noble structures, the Matteson and Gardner Houses, and the Exposition building. The wooden cupola of the German Evangelical Church, corner of Scotland and Third avenues, was set on fire by sparks, and the church was almost destroyed, and the flames reached the wooden buildings immediately south of it.

ANOTHER FIRE IN A DIFFERENT PART OF THE CITY.

CHICAGO, July 15—8 P. M.—Another fire broke out about 4:30 o'clock P. M. in the north-western part of the city, in the vicinity of the junction of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues. Fifteen or twenty buildings, comprising stores, saloons, planing and carpenter shops, were burned in a short time, the flames being fanned by a brisk north-west breeze, and fed by very inflammable material. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, and by most vigorous efforts succeeded in checking the progress of the fire before it did further damage than already stated. Considerable excitement prevailed for a time, and a repetition of the scenes of last night was feared.

The fire originated in Dugan's smoke-house, in the rear of his packing establishment. Nearly an entire block was burned, but the buildings were mostly of an inferior sort. One planing mill was destroyed with some valuable machinery and patterns. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

During the progress of the fire two attempts at incendiarism in the same neighborhood were discovered and frustrated. In one case kerosene was used. Another alarm was sounded from the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, about 6 o'clock P. M., but the fire there was soon subdued.

THE INSURANCES AS REPORTED BY THE COMPANIES.

INSURANCES IN THIS CITY.

The insurance companies in this City will lose about $500,000 by the Chicago fire, but as this amount is distributed between some thirty companies the loss sustained by any one firm will not be such as to interfere with business. The fire underwriters of the City held their usual weekly meeting at 12 o'clock, at No. 156 Broadway, yesterday, but so little uneasiness did the conflagration of Tuesday create among them that the subject was not referred to in any way. There are about 100 fire insurance companies in this City, all of which were visited by reporters of THE TIMES yesterday, and in no instance were the losses reported by any of the companies sufficiently large to excite any apprehensions. With two or three exceptions they do not range higher than from $3,000 to $30,000, and these firms which have sustained the heavier losses are possessed of very large capital. The Home Insurance Company will lose about $150,000, but their capital is $2,500,000. The Continental has insurances for about $60,000, while the capital of the company is $1,000,000. The Hamburg and Bremen estimate their loss at $52,850, but this sum will not embarrass the firm. None of the other companies involved will have to pay much over $25,000. The Germania American state that their loss will probably reach $25,000. The Phœnix, of Brooklyn, has insurance for the same amount. The estimates made by most of the companies are founded upon conjecture, as very many of the firms had not heard from their Chicago agents, and had merely made a roungh calculation as to their losses, founded upon the reports which appeared in the newspapers. The managers of the Standard Fire Insurance Company stated their losses in the morning to be about $10,000, but received a telegram from their agent in Chicago, late in the afternoon, informing them that it would not exceed $2,000. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company also set down their loss in the morning at $3,000, but learned afterward from their agent that it would not be over $1,000. Since the conflagration of 1871 the fire underwriters of New-York have considerably limited their operations in Chicago. The majority of those called upon yesterday took no risks whatever in that city. The loss of property occasioned by the Chicago fire of 1871 was estimated at about $300,000,000, while in the present instance it does not exceed $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. The following is a list of the New-York insurance companies, with their losses, as far as can be ascertained:

Home Fire Insurance Company	$150,000
Continental	60,000
Hamburg and Bremen	52,850
Phœnix, (Brooklyn)	25,000
Howard	20,000
Hanover	21,000
German American	25,000
Germania	20,000
Citizens'	20,000
Lancashire	15,000
New-York and Yonkers	15,000
Niagara	10,000
Standard	3,000
Manhattan	7,000
Tradesmens'	6,000
Irving	7,500
Hartford	4,500
Connecticut	5,000
Republic	7,000
Commerce	5,000
Lorillard's	5,000
Brewers' and Maltsters'	10,000
Faragut	9,000
Hoffman	4,000
St. Nicholas	3,000
Atlantic	3,500
Star	1,500
Adriatic	2,500
Total	$514,350

The Westchester Insurance Company have an agency in Chicago, but have not heard from their agent. Their losses, however, will be very trifling. The Manager of the Queen's Fire Insurance Company stated that they had very little business in the district burned down. No account had been received from their Chicago agent, and the loss, therefore, could not be correctly ascertained. He believed it would be very small.

THE MAILS.

EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT OF THE LOCAL DEPARTMENT—MAILS DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT LOSS OR DELAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Geo. S. Bangs, Postal Railway Superintendent, left to-night for Chicago, to superintend the transmission of the mails in the North-west during the confusion incident to destruction of the Post Office there. Dispatches received at the Post Office Department this afternoon show that, owing to excellent management in the railway postal service, neither the through nor local mails were disturbed in Chicago, notwithstanding the destruction of the Post Office building and the removal of all the mail matter. The regular carrier deliveries were made to-day. Thirty tons of Eastern mail matter, received over the Michigan Southern alone, were distributed in the postal cars and dispatched West and North without missing connections and without delay.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

THE STATE CONVENTION—PLATFORM ADOPTED—SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—The Democratic Convention to-day was one of the largest held here for years, every county being fully represented. Few conventions have been ruled as much in organization and platform by preliminary work, and so little in actual choice of candidates. Prominent politicians have been working for a week to shape utterance of views in a way to suit all elements disaffected with the Republican Party, and to heal old unpleasantnesses caused by the Greeleyizing of 1872. The Convention was arranged mainly by old Democrats, and some Bourbons of the straitest sect, but the whole body seemed imbued with the idea that success was certain, and in consequence more enthusiasm was manifest than usual. Prominent was Ex-Senator Graham N. Fitch, an uncompromising Bourbon, who headed the straightout O'Conor movement in Indiana in 1872; Joseph E. M. McDonald, present Chairman of the Central Committee, and an opponent of liberal action, and D. W. Voorhees, who while claiming to have retired from politics, is seeking to make capital for United States Senator by heading the inflation and repudiation movement. He was put on a committee with resolutions for his dish instead of Col. Tom Dowling, who has drafted the party platforms for twenty years, but who is an advocate of hard money and honest government. These sentiments shelved him far into the background, and permitted the advent of Voorhees. Fitch was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and after a hot contest in Committee, the platform, what is generally regarded as cumbrous and overdone, was adopted by the Convention.

Gov. Hendricks was made President of the convention, in order that he might explain his approval of the Baxter Temperance law, which he did satisfactorily in the main. He took advantage of the opportunity to express his views upon the temperance and other questions, which were something very unusual and entirely unexpected. His financial opinions are contradictory. He favors sufficient money to do business of country, and favors a return to specie payments some day, but not now, the term depending upon the speed with which production is stimulated and the balance of trade turned. Although the platform and organization was decidedly Bourbonish, the selection of candidates showed an advance in the disposition to take new men. Col. Whittlesey, Goun's, private secretary, a Democrat of the deepest dye, was badly beaten for Secretary of State by J. E. Neff, a young Liberal Republican of two years ago, who nearly defeated Shanks for Congress. Eb. Henderson, the candidate nominated by the Farmers' Convention last month, was nominated for Auditor of State over John B. Stall, German editor, and the candidate of the same party for the same office two years ago. There were half a dozen other candidates, representing the flower of the Democracy, but all were slaughtered to make room for Henderson, a comparatively new man. Col. B. S. Shaw, of Indianapolis, was nominated for Treasurer, over Gen. Levi Sparks, a wheelhorse of the Democracy, through evil and good report for thirty years, and in other offices old and tried Bourbons went down before younger men. Judge Boddle, candidate for Supreme Judge, is a Liberal Republican, and also nominee of the Farmers' Convention. He was only announced as candidate last evening, beating a Democrat who has been in the field for weeks. It was noticeable that with two or three exceptions all the prominent Liberal Republicans who left the party with Greeley were present in the convention as members in good standing. The ticket is, on the whole, fair, but shrewd observers think that a great effort will be needed to crrry out as its outspoken utterances in favor of repudiation and abolition of national banks will lose it thousands of votes which were not satisfied with the Republican platform, but will take that as the lesser of the two evils.

THE PLATFORM.

It is the opinion of the Democracy of the State of Indiana, in convention assembled, that the present Administration has proven itself unworthy the confidence of the people of the United States, in proof of which we submit the following facts: It has overthrown by force the Government of Louisiana, and prevented the officers elected by the people of that State from taking the positions to which they were chosen, and for party purposes has sustained the usurping State officers in their unlawful seizure of the Government of the State; it has corrupted the sources of public justice by squandering money through the Department of Justice to aid its party in North Carolina, Arkansas and other States; it has appointed men to office who have been proved corrupt and profligate, and has removed from office those who assisted in bringing the depredations and corruptions of its appointees to light; it has, by a gross abuse of power, given the collection of the revenue to corrupt and unprincipled men who have defranded alike the Government and people. It has appointed to office in the District of Columbia a body of men whose corruption far excelled any of which we have record, and supported them in their oppression and robberies of the people, causing the loss of millions of dollars to the United States Government and people of the District of Columbia. Through various departments of the Government. It has recklessly squandered the money reserve and the public domain of the people, and corrupted the civil service of the country. The Republican Party must be held responsible for these acts of the Administration it placed in power, and for the Credit Mobilier frauds, the enormous increase of salaries, and the Sanborn contracts; while as the oppressors of the white people of the South, and as the origin of the corruption that weighs like an incubus on the country, it deserves the severest condemnation. Therefore this convention asks the people to again intrust the Democratic Party with the administration of the State and country upon the following principles: A strict construction of the Constitution of the United States and its amendments and an impartial enforcement of its laws; a tariff for revenue; a condemnation of all official gratuities in forms of retroactive salaries, State or National, a condemnation of the attempt of the last Congress to muzzle the press, securing to every citizen of the country the equal protection of the law without violating the principle of local self-government, or interfering with the social customs of the people; opposition to high fees and salaries, either in the State of Indiana or the United States, and we demand a reduction of salaries, State and national, in the State, such an adjustment and reduction of fees and salaries as will relieve the people from high State and local taxation.

Resolved, first—That we are in favor of the redemption of five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued.

Second—We are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold.

Third—We are in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank currency.

Fourth—We are in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as the business interests of the country will permit.

Fifth—We are in favor of such legislation, from time to time, as will adjust the volume of the currency to the commercial and industrial wants of the country.

Sixth—We are in favor of a liberal system of education for the benefit of the negro, as well as the white, children of Indiana; but are opposed to the mixture of the black and white races in our public schools, or educational institutions.

Seventh—The Civil Rights bill recently passed by the Senate of the United States, and now pending in the House of Representatives, presents an issue of vital moment to the American people, and calls upon them to decide at the ballot-box whether they will or not be coerced into absolute social as well as political equality of the negro race with themselves. We view with abhorrence this attempt on the part of the Federal Government to take control of all schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steam-boats, theatres, and graveyards for the purpose of establishing negro equality and enforcing it under numerous penalties of fines, damages, and imprisonment. We arraign Senators Morton and Pratt before the people of Indiana for their votes in favor of this atrocious measure, and shall ask for judgment against them at the hands of their constituents, whom they have misrepresented.

Eighth—That the act of Feb. 28, 1873, commonly known as the Baxter bill, has proven a failure, and is in many respects of doubtful constitutionality, and is no more efficient in restraining the evils of intemperance than a judicious and well-regulated license law; therefore we are in favor of the repeal of the Baxter bill, and the enactment of such a license law as shall protect society and produce a large increase of the school fund.

Ninth—That railroads and all other corporations created for gain or profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and exaction.

Tenth.—That we are in favor of severe retrenchment, reform and economy in all branches of the public service, and we believe that with such economy taxes now collected from the people for National, State, and county purposes might be reduced at least fifty per cent.

Eleventh—That we denounce as a wanton outrage upon the taxable people of Indiana the increase of the State tax, by the last Republican Legislature, from five cents to fifteen cents on the $100, at the same time changing the rate of assessment so as to increase the valuation of property almost fifty per cent.; that such increase was uncalled for by any public exigency, and we demand the lowest State tax that will support an economical administration, not exceeding five cents on the $100.

Twelfth—That we believe the Legislature should enact a law restricting and limiting the Boards of County Commissioners and Township Trustees to levy taxes and costs of indebtedness that the people have to pay.

Thirteenth. That we denounce the practice of officers using public money as their own as pernicious; that its natural results are embezzlement and other abuses in office; and we demand such a change in all laws as will effectually prohibit the use of public money by officers for their private gain.

Fourteenth—That we are opposed to any grant of public lands, or loans of public credit, either in the shape of national, State, or local acts, to railroads or other corporations, and we demand that the remaining public lands shall be held for the benefit of actual settlers only under the Homestead laws.

Fifteenth—That in the formation of associations for mutual protection and improvement we recognize an effort upon the part of the industrial classes to ameliorate their condition, and heartily extend to them our sympathy and support.

Sixteenth—We are in favor of the abolition of the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and the repeal of the law requiring an appraisement of real estate for taxation every two years, and in favor of the restoration of the former law.

Seventeenth—That we bear in grateful remembrance the sacrifices made and the services rendered in defense of the Union, and we demand, as an act of justice, that the bounties of our soldiers and their widows and orphans shall be equalized by proper legislation.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S CONDITION UNFAVORABLE.

LONDON, July 16—5:30 A. M.—The *Standard* says: Later accounts from Kissingen represent that Bismarck's condition is not so favorable as was at first reported. He has feverish symptons and slept little on Tuesday night.

Bismarck has had another interview with Kullmann. The latter now asserts that he planned the shooting himself, that he was instigated to the deed by nobody, and has no accomplices. He declares that he is a good Catholic.

THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PARTY OF THE PEOPLE.

DEMOCRACY AND REPUBLICANISM CONTRASTED—THE RECORD MADE BY THE TWO PARTIES—THE ISSUES BEFORE THE NATION DISCUSSED.

To the People of the United States:

You will soon proceed to select your representatives for a new Congress. The occasion invites us to submit for your inspection the record of Republican achievements since that party was called to the administration of national affairs. We seize the opportunity to avow that record, not to apologize for it. We challenge your approval, not your pardon.

The obligations of Government and people, like the obligations of servant and master, are mutual.

The Government, like the servant, owes faithful service. But the people, like the master, owe honest recognition of faithful service. Every thoughtful employer knows that he can not with impunity decry faithful labor. He who does so habitually will soon have no faithful laborers. The faithful servant will not submit to be treated as a faithless one. If so treated, he himself will become faithless, or he will give place to one who is faithless.

DEMOCRATIC STATESMANSHIP.

It is thirteen years since the Republican Party was first called to the administration of the National Government. For more than thirty years previously the Government had been almost uninterruptedly under Democratic control. Of that control there is hardly a memory left at which the nation should not blush. Seemingly, it was inspired by but one ambition—the bad ambition to make our foreign policy as ignoble as our home policy was shameless. Our intercourse with powers weaker than ourselves was spirited enough. We bullied Austria out of a Hungarian refugee. We despoiled Mexico of a portion of her territory. We demolished Greytown. We jingled millions in the ears of Spain as a lure for Cuba and the bribe was spurned.

In 1854 three of our Ministers abroad assembled at Ostend, and issued a manifesto, in which they declared, "After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, then it will be time to consider the question: Does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power."

It adds piquancy to that extract to know that two of the Ambassadors who in 1854 could think of no way of saving "our cherished Union" but to wrest Cuba from Spain were Pierre Soulé and John Y. Mason. The third was James Buchanan.

But during all that time, and in spite of all that gasconade, there was not a single naturalized citizen who could safely revisit his birthplace, for there was not one whose citizenship was not absolutely denied by the sovereign under whose dominion he was born.

No American, native or naturalized, could send a letter abroad except upon onerous conditions. We had then formed postal conventions with but seven foreign countries.

The lowest rate of postage stipulated in those conventions was ten cents for a letter weighing not more than one-half ounce. The highest rate of postage on the same letter was thirty cents.

We tamely relinquish to Great Britain a portion of our territory in the north-east; another and a larger portion in the north-west. We described the line agreed upon in the north-west so loosely that Great Britain immediately laid claim to large islands on our side of it. That insulting claim was neither resisted nor admitted. It was compromised by permitting the claimant to hold armed possession of one end of San Juan, the most valuable of those islands, while we quietly squatted on the other end. And while, by successive concessions, we were constantly adding to the area of the Canadas, we stupidly relinquished to their products free access to our markets, as the equivalent of being allowed to send similar products from the North-west, through Canadian channels, to such precarious markets as they could find on the other side of the Atlantic.

Such were the achievements of our diplomacy during those years of Democratic supremacy.

CHEAP GOVERNMENT.

The story of our home rule would be sadder still, if anything sadder could be.

It has been loudly vaunted that those were cheap Administrations. Compared with the expenditures of these times they were cheap, very cheap. Compared with their worth to the country they were probably the most profligate the world ever saw. They cost the people from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 per annum. Those millions maintained for us the empty pageant we called Government. It was the worst pageant that could be contrived. It was not even showy; it was vulgar. It had all the features of a Government, but without its faculties. There were the three regular organs—Legislative, Executive, Judicial. There was a constant succession of Congresses, Presidents, and courts. The courts of course were useful in hearing and determining private controversies. But what is there to show from the labors of the political departments? It seemed to be the sole end, if not the sole aim, of Government to collect money enough yearly to pay itself. It did not always succeed in doing that, as many loan bills enacted in times of profound peace still bear witness. Indeed, that party was peculiarily embarrassed in the collection of revenue. It dared not levy a tax except on the importation of a foreign commodity; and it always dreaded to tax the importation of a foreign commodity lest it might unwittingly promote some domestic industry. No well-educated Democrat could tolerate such a result. So deficient revenues were, from time to time, aided by loans. Such was the case in 1841, 1842, and 1846.

The first act, passed at the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, authorized the issue of Treasury notes, and almost the last act of the same session authorized a loan. In June, 1860, a further loan of $21,000,000 millions was authorized, and on the 8th of February, 1861, an appeal was made to the market for $25,000,000 more.

Through all those years Congress assembled annually. The long sessions were extended over periods of seven, eight, and nine months. But, long or short, the sessions produced little in the way of legislation beyond the Tax and Appropriation bills. The talk endured for months; the work was accomplished in weeks.

The first session of the Thirty-second Congress was prolonged until the 31st of August. The acts passed embrace 144 pages of the Statutes. All but the first thirty-seven pages are covered by acts approved on the last two days of the session. Earlier administrations had planted the National Capital, had framed the

leading features of our land system, had dedicated liberal portions of our public domain to the cause of popular education, and had commenced the Cumberland road and other works of internal improvement. When, after nearly thirty years of misrule, you drove the Democratic Party from power, the Cumberland road was still unfinished, and the party had been educated to believe that the National Government had no constitutional power to complete such work.

That singular faith did not prevent the party from entering upon such works, but, seemingly, only from completing them. They did not refrain from making appropriations, even for improving rivers and harbors. Sometimes such appropriations were made regularly and sometimes irregularly. Apparently they were scrupulous only that appropriations should be made at such times, in such sums, and for such purposes as would promote commerce least and party interest most. On the approaches to Wilmington, N. C., appropriations were made at various times, amounting to more than $300,000. Wilmington has swelled from a population of 7,000 in 1850, to 13,000 in 1870. On the Red River in Louisiana there was expended at different times more than $500,000. The river washes eight counties in the State of Louisiana. Those eight counties had a population in 1840 of 54,000; in 1870 of 106,000. On the harbor of Chicago, which is the gateway to the Northwest, the home of millions, they doled out appropriations amounting to $217,000. On the harbor at Milwaukee they appropriated, in 1844, $30,000. Eight years later they resumed the work, apparently with the determination of completing it: $15,000 were appropriated that year. The year following they appropriated the munificent sum of $163 94, and then rested from that labor. Congress voted other appropriations for similar works, which encountered the Executive veto; and Democratic Representatives, finding they must either disobey President or people, decided to disobey the latter and obey the former.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The great natural highway, the Ohio River, along which is poured a commerce of incalculable value, was obstructed by a rapid near Louisville. The interests of that commerce required a canal to be built around those rapids. Congress did not assume that duty, nor even let it alone. The State of Kentucky chartered a company to construct that canal and to toll the commerce of the Ohio. The United States aspired to the dignity of a stockholder in that company, and achieved it. The Government took and paid for 2,902 shares at $100 each. Private parties took 7,0 8 shares. The canal was built, the tolls were fixed, commerce bled, and the company's treasury filled. The revenues were so large it seemed a pity the Government should share them. But as a stockholder, the Government was entitled to nearly one-third of the net revenues. The Government was not represented in the management of the company. That was governed by five Directors, each of whom was a stockholder. Those Directors concluded they could make a better use of the revenues than to divide them with the Government. To that end they resolved the canal ought to be made free. In order that it might become free it was resolved that the net revenues should be applied to the purchase of the private stock. Having found a market for the stock, there was nothing left but to fix the price of it. That was modestly set by the Directors at only fifty per cent. premium.

Kentucky sanctioned the arrangement; the United States was not consulted. But it was evident that if the earnings which belonged to the United States were appropriated to purchase private stock, the United States would soon own a majority of the stock. To avoid such a catastrophe Kentucky required the Directors to pay for the stock with Government funds, but to have the stock transferred to the Directors, who should hold it in trust for the United States, but vote on it as the legislation of Kentucky required.

In pursuance of these directions, the Directors proceeded to apply the surplus earnings to the purchase of the private stock. Between 1842 and 1855 they paid for such stock, of the par value of $709,800, the sum of $1,709,262. Then the Directors admitted they had received enough, and notified the Secretary of the Treasury they were ready to transfer the canal to the custody of the "General Government so soon as the department may be prepared to receive it." But it happened that at that time the Secretary was also a Kentuckian. He evidently felt that he could take some liberties with his friends. He accordingly replied that Congress had not authorized the acceptance, "but requested the President and Directors each to retain one share, (for eligibility,) and to manage it under the charter until authority might by law be conferred on the department to receive it." The President and Directors very promptly acceded to that request. It should be noticed that the conduct of the Secretary exhibits an instance of deference to legislative authority on the part of a high executive officer which is believed to be quite unique. He could not feel free to take charge of the canal himself, because Congress had not told him to do so; accordingly, he gave it to his friends. Such exhibitions of scrupulous regard for the limits of jurisdiction are seldom witnessed. It is gratifying to know that this one was duly rewarded. When the distinguished Secretary retired from the Treasury he was made President of the Canal Company.

Of the subsequent management it is only necessary to state that the Directors at once reduced the rate of tolls fifty per cent. But as the canal was only two miles long, and there were only five Directors, they could manage to spend for their own salaries and that of their assistants but $44,012 per annum, to which they added $22,000 for contingencies; consequently the revenues accumulated in the treasury of the company. To make that money useful, the Directors organized themselves into a savings bank, and then the canal company deposited their surplus with the banking company. If the latter received as much for the use of the revenues as the former did for collecting, they ought to have been content. But avarice rarely is content. This anomalous corporation, with one body, one head, but two faces, was not content. When it was ascertained how profitable they could make money derived from the work they did not own, they desired to get more money.

They hit upon the expedient of hypothecating the canal, and raising money under pretense of enlarging it. In 1860 Congress authorized the Directors, "with the revenus and credits of the company, to enlarge the said canal." Under that act the company mortgaged the work for some $2,000,000, and it is not yet known whether the Government will be able to recover it or not.

OTHER SPECIMENS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

That party did not overturn our land system, notwithstanding it was a very good one. During the year 1841 the system was much improved; that must be confessed. But the Democratic Party was not in power that year. We ought also gratefully to remember that the grants of lands made for educational purposes were not repealed. The fact furnishes a striking illustration of sparing mercy. But the phenomenon is not difficult to explain. Such grants were made only to States in which the lands were. Such lands were found for the most part only in new States. The new States were very unanimously Democratic in politics. The States receiving the grants could alone administer them, and the party seems to have felt confident that grants so administered would not promote the cause of education more than grants of money had promoted the cause of commerce. All who are familiar with the early experiences of the school funds in the Southern and some of the Western States, will need no other assurance that that confidence was not misplaced.

The capitol was not transplanted. But when the Democratic Party retired from control in 1861 scarcely a building belonging to the Government was finished. Perhaps, however, the party would have avoided that cause of reproach if they had earlier formed the design of transferring those building to the use of another Government.

Armies were then maintained. Their ranks were thin, but they were sumptuously officered—officered far too largely by those who had been educated in every soldierly grace save that of allegiance.

A navy was suffered to exist. But as it was found a little too loyal to desert its flag, and a little too gallant to surrender it, when the hour of national peril arrived that navy was scattered in remote seas.

DO-NOTHING POLICY.

The Presidents of those half-forgotten years were as diligent, by annual and special messages, to explain why the Federal Government could do nothing, as the Congresses were to do nothing. Like the two brothers engaged in the temperance cause, one of whom lectured on the evils of intemperance, while the other furnished a shocking example, so Democratic Presidents were perennially eloquent in expounding the impotency of the National Government, while Democratic Congresses were as persistent in illustrating it.

The pretext for this strange sluggishness was an amiable one. Constitutional inhibitions were pleaded in excuse for all omissions. They constantly neglected great national interests, because they feared to infringe upon the prerogative of States; they proclaimed themselves the champions of State rights: they arrogated to themselves the name of the State Rights Party.

It was a specious pretense, but it was utterly insincere. So long as our archives remain, so long that very party will be known as the one which struck the foulest blow at the rights of States which could be contrived.

That is the party which, on the 18th of September, 1850, wrote the Fugitive Slave act in the statute book. By that act the United States commanded the Federal courts to multiply Court Commissioners without limit. By that act the United States offered such Commissioners a clean bounty of $5 each for certificates that residents of Massachusetts, or of any other State, were fugitives from Texas or some other State; and, when such a certificate was obtained, pledged all its forces to remove such resident to the State wherein he was claimed, which made that certificate, so purchased, of such hucksters, conclusive evidence of the right to remove, and commanded every tribunal within the insulted State to be still, and all its citizens to aid the outrage—a statute the very first victim of which was a free man from Pennsylvania, who, being declared a fugitive by a five-dollar Commissioner, was transported to Virginia by the United States, and, finding no man there base enough to claim him, he was allowed to get back at his own expense.

In all those years the national character had not been raised an inch. On the contrary, through them all it had fallen constantly lower and lower.

When England and France proposed, in 1852, to join with the United States in mutual renunciation of all designs on Cuba, an American Secretary of State did not hesitate to assign as a reason for refusing to join such a convention, "that it would give a new and powerful impetus" to attacks "on the island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of the island"—attacks, which, he argued, no administration would be strong enough to resist.

NO POWER TO SAVE THE GOVERNMENT.

A Government which denied its right to aid commerce over the Des Moines Rapids, and which advertised its impotency to control its own fillibusters, could hardly be expected to make a becoming figure when confronted with war. When, therefore, in 1861, the standard of rebellion was raised, and State after State wheeled defiantly into the ranks of revolt, it was, perhaps, not so very surprising that one-half of the Democratic Party joined the revolt, while the other half exclaimed it could not be resisted—not so very surprising that the six per cent. bonds issued in February, 1861, were sold at a discount of six per cent., and not so very surprising that Great Britain should have proclaimed the rebels to be lawful belligerents before she knew a gun had been fired.

But it was surprising that a President of the United States should address a special message to Congress to persuade the public that, although the rebellion was illegal, yet the Government had no right to suppress it; for by that act he introduced to the world a Government, the like of which had never before been seen—a Government against which it was unlawful to revolt, and by which it was unlawful to suppress revolt. Such a Government is described nowhere in political history, save in the message of President Buchanan.

Such was the style of administration to which the Republican Party succeeded on the 4th of March, 1861. That party was instructed to but one duty. As you had never known the National Government to do anything, you evidently did not expect it to do much. You simply commanded it to save your Territories from the defilement of slavery; that was all.

THE ORDER OBEYED.

That command has been fulfilled. There is no slavery in any of your Territories. That will scarcely be denied, even by the opposition journals. There is just as little slavery in any of the States. Something more than you then thought possible has been accomplished.

OTHER THINGS ACCOMPLISHED.

But there is no need to dwell upon the national achievements of the last thirteen years—they were too conspicuous not to have been seen; they are too recent to be forgotten. It will suffice to present a schedule of the leading events.

At home and abroad the Union was proclaimed to be dissolved in 1861. The Union is restored now.

Nine States then claimed to have left the protection of the Constitution forever. They have all returned to that protection now. "Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none is lost," said the Saviour of men. The Republican Party has preserved more than the States you committed to its keeping. It has found those which were lost.

In 1861 the "Confederate States of America," so called, were clamoring for admission into the family of nations. There is no longer any such pretense. Each one of those great, but misguided, communities now has honorable recognition as an integral part of the United States.

A race numbering millions has been raised from the condition of chattels to the state of man. Human rights have gained the sanction of three new chapters added to the National Constitution. Murder organized in several States, bearing the name of Kuklux, wearing the garb and plying the trade of fiends, has been exposed, convicted, punished.

Abroad our career has been scarcely less triumphant. Great Britain has corrected the mistake she made when she assumed that the appearance of the Confederate States was the sure premonition of the departure of the United States. She has done what Great Britain never did before—she has apologized for a mistake. Out of that mistake has sprung a new era in diplomacy.

Without the employment of force, but peaceably, the Republic which was defied by her own citizens, and despised everywhere in 1861, has led Great Britain voluntarily to submit her conduct to the judgment of nations, and in pursuance of their judgment, she has paid a fine of fifteen millions for the wrong she did us.

That is not all. Those islands to which she made claim on our north-west coast are relinquished. That claim Great Britain submitted to the judgment of the Emperor of North Germany, and submitted herself to the mortification of being told to surrender it. She was not awarded an equivalent for it. She was simply told she had claimed great possessions to which she had no right.

That is not all. If there ever was one principle of English jurisprudence which England believed to be irreversible and unalterable, it was the principle that a British-born subject could never change his allegiance. "Once a Briton, always a Britton," was a law she held to be as fixed as gravitation. She fought one war with us in defense of it. But after seeing our pipiful army of 11,000 men suddenly swollen by volunteers to nearly 1,000,000, she wisely concluded it was not worth while to fight another war in defense of that principle, and by peaceful negotiation she has repealed the law she so long and so obstinately held to be irrepealable. Germany has followed that wise example, or rather set the example. Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have done the same, and now when the Republic grants the boon of citizenship to one of Irish, English, German, or Scandinavian birth, the grant is recognized in the land of his nativity.

POSTAGE REFORM.

That is not all. If he cannot revisit his home, but cares to write, a letter can be carried with marvelous celerity and at trifling cost. The following table exhibits the great reductions made in the rates of foreign postage by postal conventions framed since 1861:

Countries.	Postage chargeable for letters not exceeding ½ oz. Oct. 1, 1861. Cents.	July 1, 1874. Cents.	Reduction per ½ oz. since Oct. 1, 1861. Cents.
Argentine Republic	33	18	15
Australia	33	12	21
Australia, German mail direct	15	6	9
Australia, German mail, via England	30	7	23
Belgium	42	8	34
Bolivia, via Panama	34	22	12
Brazil	45	15	5
Canada	10 or 15	6	4 or 9
Chili, via Panama	34	22	12
China	45	10	35
Denmark	24	7	17
East Indies	33	10	23
Ecuador, via Panama	34	20	14
Egypt, via Southampton	33	20	13
Egypt, (except Alexandria,) German mail direct	30	16	14
Egypt, (except Alexandria,) German mail via England	38	17	21
Egypt, Alexandria, German mail direct	30	11	19
Egypt, Alexandria, German mail via England	38	12	26
German States, German mail direct	15	6	9
German States, German mail via England	30	7	23
Greece German mail direct	35	14	21
Greece, German mail via England	42	15	27
Holland	27	10	17
Italy	42	10	32
Japan	45	10	35
Java, via Southampton	45	28	17
New-Zealand	33	12	17
Norway	46	10	36
Paraguay	33	18	15
Peru, via Panama	34	22	12
Portugal, via England	37	16	21
Russia, German mail direct	29	11	18
Russia, German mail via England	37	12	25
Sandwich Islands	10	6	4
Spain	42	12	30
Sweden	33	9	24
Switzerland	42	8	34
Turkey, German mail direct	32	11	21
Turkey, German mail via England	35	12	23
United Kingdom, (England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales)	24	6	18
Uruguay	25	18	7

OUR POWER VINDICATED.

When in October last, a Spanish Vice Consul in Cuba so far forgot the respect due to the United States as to seize upon a vessel sailing under the protection of her flag, Spain promptly, without the firing of a gun or spilling a drop of blood, made that honorable reparation which every just government is glad to make for a wrong done.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

And this is not all. Our material development has kept pace with our political reforms, and despite the discouragement to immigration, and the positive drain of a great war lasting four years, our population increased between 1860 and 1870 more than seven millions. The increase was but a little more than eight millions during the previous decade. In spite of the enormous cost of that same war, both in money and in muscle, our lines of completed railways have increased from 31,000 miles, at the close of 1861, to almost 72,000, at the close of 1873. One iron track spans the continent; others are projected and more or less advanced in construction. That vast region between the Rocky Mountain range and the Sierra Nevadas, which was almost unknown in 1861, is now traversed by highways in every direction, and its geography is as familiar to our children as the geography of New-England was to the children of 1861. And here, within this very Republic, which thirteen years ago the faithless Democracy turned over to the Republican Party for burial, capital has combined to construct more miles of railway than all the rest of the world possesses. Harbors and rivers have been improved, and the trade of our Western lakes and rivers now employs a commercial marine exceeding 1,200,000 tons.

Enlarged facilities for trade have swelled the volume of trade.

PUBLIC CREDIT ADVANCED.

Two facts are sufficiently eloquent of our national growth. First—The six per cent. bonds issued in February, 1861, sold for ninety-four cents on the dollar. The nation then owed but $60,000,000. The same bonds sold in June, 1874, as high as 122½ cents on the dollar, in currency, or a fraction over 110 in gold, although the nation then owed $2,000,000,000. Second—The value of annual exports of domestic commodities increased from $373,000,000 in 1860 to $649,000,000 in 1873, being an increase during the period of $276,000,000.

There are those bold enough to assert that the country is now governed worse instead of better than formerly. Some may be found weak enough to believe such assertions. But it requires a great deal of declamation to prove that the day is cold when the mercury stands at 98 in the shade. The mercury won't lie. Men, unhappily, sometimes do. And it will require a great deal of rhetoric to persuade this country that it is being ruined by a Government which in thirteen years has advanced its credit throughout the money markets of the world fully thirty-three per cent., and has nearly trebled its surplus productions.

LAND POLICY

But this is not all. Since the advent of the Republican Party the finishing touches have been given to our land system. It was long ago adjudged that $1 25 was a full equivalent for an acre of the public domain. Accordingly that was fixed as the minimum price. That gave to the Government $200 for a quarter section of land. But Republicanism adjudged that a farmer was more worth to the country than $200, and so it has tendered a homestead not exceeding 160 acres to every head of a family who will make a farm upon it. And in view of a fact which no State can afford to overlook, to wit, that a successful agriculture is the primal necessity and grand inspiration of every other industry, and that, to be truly successful, agriculture, like every other craft, should be learned, prosperous colleges have been endowed out of the public domain, wherein field culture may be reared from the rank of a craft to the dignity of a science; to the grandeur even of an art.

But, as establishing the future land policy of the Republican Party, the following resolution of the House of Representatives is submitted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the policy of granting subsidies in public land to railroad and other corporations ought to be discontinued; and that every consideration of public policy and equal justice to the whole people requires that the public lands of the United States should be held for the exclusive purpose of securing homesteads to actual settlers, under the homestead and pre-emption laws, subject to reasonable appropriations of such lands for educational purposes.

THE UNION PRESERVED.

Fellow-citizens, when you committed the Union to the keeping of the Republican party, it seemed on the verge of dissolution. Many hoped and some feared it had received an incurable wound. We present the Union to you to-day every whit whole. The Republic is at peace throughout all her borders; she is at peace with all the world. Her rightful authority is disputed nowhere; her opinions are respected everywhere. She stands in the very vanguard of sovereign States. We challenge history to produce another instance of a country raised from such humiliation to such grandeur in so short a time. And this transformation has been wrought not merely without the aid of the Democratic party, but in spite of its utmost hostility.

THE OPPOSITION REVIEWED.

You have seen the shortcomings of that party in administration. Its faults in opposition have been still more glaring. Perhaps they can be forgiven for allowing the ship of State to drift so near the rocks. But how can they be forgiven their struggles to prevent her from being snatched from that peril? That charity which delights to think no evil may excuse their omission to lift the country, upon the plea of incompetency; but not charity itself can see anything but malignancy in their persistent efforts to prevent the country from being lifted. The world does not resent, but rather pities, the helpless crew under whose seamanship Jesus sailed for the country of the Gadarenes. It is plain that they could not still the winds which threatened to sink the ship. But if they had attempted to throw the Savior overboard when he appeared to rebuke those impious winds, the world would have known no pity for the crew. And that is the great Democratic offense which still smells to heaven; not that they did nothing for the country, but that they fiercely opposed everything that was done for the country. It would not be quite true to say that the Democratic Party opposed the national effort to suppress the rebellion; that would have been high treason. It would be quite as far from the truth to say that they promoted that effort. The rebellion could not have lasted two years had the Democratic Party continued in that patriotic purpose which Douglas for a season inspired. But Douglas died, and so did that purpose.

With a sagacity, a steadfastness, and a clearness of vision which, if employed in a good cause, would be of inestimable value, the Democratic Party found that covert, narrow, and devious way which lay between loyalty and treason, and they pursued that way from the middle of the year 1862 to the end of the war, always avoiding the rebuke of their country's laws, and also the reproach of their country's foes.

But even for this stinted measure of loyalty there may have been some excuse. It may have sprung from lack of faith and not from want of love. They professed to believe the rebellion invincible, and, if they really believed so, they could hardly be expected to display much zeal in a struggle they believed to be hopeless. The spirits are rare and very choice who lead a forlorn hope with anything like gayety. But those who lead a real hope, no matter how forlorn, and do not merely follow a dread, are not apt to look so dismal as these Democrats did when the rebellion was finally crushed.

Possibly, however, even that singular dejection was but the effect of mortification at their own misjudgment and want of prevision. But when the rebellion was crushed, and they were invited to aid in removing its cause, as well as a cause for future rebellions, by abolishing slavery, they refused to do that! How can that refusal be excused or forgiven? The great act of emancipation, while it is the grandest in history, is also the least expensive. It cost nothing but a vote, yet even this they refused to give. By simply writing "Yes" upon their ballots, instead of "No," they knew they could give freedom to four millions of human beings. They were sure of victory if they said "Yes;" they could only hope for victory if they said "No"—and yet they said "No." It was a mere question of volition. The question was squarely put to them after they had been led shuddering clear through the Red Sea, and stood dry on the other shore—stood, too, in that marvelous blaze which irradiates the nineteenth century as it sinks into the twentieth—they were plainly asked, "Are you willing the bond should be free?" and they said "No." When is that generation coming, and whence is it coming, that shall excuse or forgive that impious refusal?

And when, in spite of Democratic resistance, the bond had been made free and secured against a return to slavery by an amendment to the Federal Constitution, this same opposition was asked once more, "May the freedmen become citizens and be admitted to civil rights?" And again the answer was "No."

And when, in spite of that resistance, the freedmen had been made citizens, the Democracy was asked, "May these citizens, though they be black, have the protection of the ballot which the law benignly grants to all citizens, however humble, of every other color?" And again the answer was "No."

And when the Kuklux, armed with brand and bludgeon, hunted the new-made citizen by night, hunted him through swamps and pursued him to death—when the local authorities stood powerless in the presence of organized murder and arson, and this opposition was appealed to to lend the protection of the national tribunals to the victims of such incarnate hate, they still mocked at such calamities and refused all relief.

It is often flippantly said that all these crimes and horrors are past, and it is absurd to attempt to maintain a political party on the memory of them. Perhaps so. But would it not be insane to trust a political party that could so readily forget them? It is not magnanimous, it is, indeed, hardly manly, to persecute men for sins of which they have really repented. But that is not repentance; it is hypocrisy, which professes to repent of sins and does not forsake them, but embraces worse ones. Such is the anomalous repentance displayed by the Democratic Party. It never ceases to denounce the Republican Party for what it has done or is trying to do, but it straightway thunders with fiercer denunciations of what the party has not done and is determined shall not be done. The moment Democrats forget to decry Republican policies, they begin to bel e Republican motives. For twenty years they deemed it sufficiently opprobious to call Republicans "Radicals;" now they claim to be radicals themselves, and denounce Republicans as rascals.

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES.

Since the early part of 1872 they have been diligently seeking to suborn renegade Republicans to turn State's evidence, and to swear that all political virtue is in those discomfited forces which resisted the progress of the last decade, and all villainy is in the forces which marshaled that progress. To such witnesses they have lavishly offered honors, offices, dignities, Presidencies, everything which could be made the subject of a promise.

To answer to any name; to profess every creed; to follow any flag; to sleep in any bed, to fraternize with all factions, and to offer a salve for every sore—such is the mission of the opposition to-day. Never before in politics was a lie enacted so transparent and so audacious as that paraded by the Democratic Party in 1872, when they gravely introduced Horace Greeley to the people as their representative man. It is not possible such "signs and wonders" can "deceive the elect." So far they have failed to deceive even the electors.

If that party feels it to be unkind to remind it of its past career, how must it feel to be reminded of its present attitude? Once its members professed distinct principles; all that could be objected to them was that they professed the worst principles extant. But bad as they were, they were more becoming than this utter abjuration of all principles. You may not like to employ, but you do not wholly despise the zealot who consistently asserts that sarsaparilla will cure every disease, and so urges it upon every patient; but who can respect the charlatan who persistently cries to the sick, "Give me your money and you may take what remedies you please."

When in 1860 Democrats said, "Continue us in power and we will fleck the Territories with slavery;" when in 1864 they said, "Restore us to power and we will barter with rebels, giving freedom for peace;" when in 1868 they said again, "Restore us to power and we will abrogate three great amendments to the Constitution, secure government to white men, and restore slavery to colored men," it could only be replied that such invitations were very unattractive. But when in 1872 they cried, "Restore us to office once more and we will do everything that anybody wants done," the invitation was utterly repulsive. And when they supplement this brazen indifference to principle by a stolid indifference to truth; when, weary of opposing the measures of the majority, they combine to assail their characters; when they abandon false reasoning only to resort to false assertion, they exhibit an opposition hard if not impossible to parallel.

And yet that opposition, while it never was so bad, was never so dangerous as now. People can better judge the merits of a measure than the merits of a man. They can more readily detect a fallacious argument than a false statement. When the opposition denounced Republicans as misguided statesmen, the people could safely compare our measures with theirs, and judge which were best. But when they denounce Republicans as thieves it is not so easy to try the truth of the assertion. Besides, two circumstances give slight color to that allegation. First, Republicans have possession of the Government, and have the best chance to peculate. Second, it has been the especial labor of the present Administration to detect and punish peculation. Some cases have been found.

He was a great statesman, as well as a great poet, who made Cassius say:

"In such a time as this it is not meet
That every nice offense should bear his comment."

However specious that theory may sound, many great rulers have been compelled in turbulent times to practice upon it. William III. was an honest magistrate. He had a world to fight, and he was compelled to be very lenient toward the treasons of Godolphin and Marlborough. He was slow to punish the embezzlements of Torrington, and he never did punish the manifold rascalities of Orford. During the struggle and excitement which attended the rebellion some bad men found their way into public employments. Mr. Lincoln's administration was too much occupied with graver matters to keep strict watch of every individual offender. The administration which succeeded was quite as unprepared for that duty. Congress was then much absorbed in the great work of reconstruction, and the President was not happily fitted to criticise official misconduct. But the present Administration has no exemption from that work. If it is not attended to now, the Administration, and not the times, must be held responsible. But it is attended to. It is prosecuted with that inflexible energy which has characterized every labor led by President Grant. Some offenses have been exposed. And every time a rogue has been punished the opposition has shouted: "See how corrupt Republicans are!" It is as if, whenever a surgeon removes a tumor from his patient the mob should shout: "How very rotten the doctor must be!" So this unflinching reform is prosecuted at the risk of this twofold peril: First, every time we remove a rascal we lend plausibility to Democratic calumny; second, every time we punish one we make a Democrat. For a few years that party has been recruited, not only by those knaves we have dismissed from office, but by a still larger number who have been unable to get office. It is not impossible that by this process they may in time recover a majority. Good men cannot, without uneasiness, contemplate the possibility of the country once more falling into the control of that party, when, in addition to the devils which always paralyzed it for any noble effort, it shall have been reenforced by all the unclean spirits expelled from the Republican Party.

INTERNAL REFORM.

The success which has attended the effort of this Administration to effect internal reform is forcibly indicated, but only partially measured, by these facts:

First. In thirteen years it has not once been forced to resort to loans except by the exigencies of war. Our rivals in popular favor, as has been seen, repeatedly resorted to loans in time of peace.

Second. In six years taxes have been remitted at various times amounting to more than three hundred millions annually.

Third. The principal of the public debt has been reduced in the same time by the sum of $355,000,000.

Fourth. The treasury note has been appreciated from 76 2-10 per cent., its gold value in March, 1869, to 89 2-10 per cent., its gold value in March last.

Fifth. In spite of the financial disasters which overtook the country in September, 1873, the public debt was diminished nearly five millions during the fiscal year just ended.

Sixth. The cost of the Government, excluding expenditures for improvements and disbursements made necessary to meet obligations imposed on us by the rebellion, was less per capita during the last fiscal year than during the year ending June 30, 1860.

Bad men, doubtless, are still left in the Republican Party, as bad men are in the Democratic Party. So good men are in both parties. The difference is this: In spite of the bad men in the former, it has in thirteen years raised the country higher in true national greatness than any country was ever raised before in the same length of time; while, because of bad men in the other party, the country constantly declined in character and dignity while it had control. A party better than either, loftier in its aspirations, wiser in its methods, bolder in its endeavors, is unquestionably desirable. Such a party might be attained if the wise, the upright, and the patriotic in the Democratic ranks would unite themselves with the like in the Republican organization. But it is impossible to frame such a party by re-enforcing the effete Democracy, which has not achieved a single noble end, nor set before the country a single noble aim, in forty years, with all the reckless adventurers and hungry place-hunters who, in former years, flocked to the Republican Party, not to aid its enterprises, but to batten on its strength.

ELECT REPUBLICANS.

You are about to select Representatives to a new Congress. We earnestly entreat you to send the truest and ablest Republican you have. But we entreat you to send Republicans and not Democrats. You will send one or the other. No matter what the individual may call himself, or what disguise he may wear, he will be a Republican or a Democrat. There is at present no room for any other style in our politics. If you do not mean to retrace the past you will select Republicans and not Democrats. If you mean to go forward in the future you will select Republicans and not Democrats.

OUR MISSION NOT ENDED.

It is sometimes said that the mission of the Republican party is accomplished. If by that no more is meant than that the party has discharged every trust heretofore committed to it, we admit it. It has been thought when one was found faithful over a few things that was a good reason for trusting him with more things. Can you do better than be instructed by such an example? Especially since you must employ either the party which you say has fulfilled every trust, or employ that only other party which has betrayed every trust.

The occasion for political effort has not passed. American progress is not ended. Other labors lie before you, lighter perhaps, but not light.

First—You have to see that what is done shall not be undone. Republicanism offers you the best security against retrogression.

Second—You have to see that the work of reform goes forward. Three great labors demand your present consideration.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is not yet enforced by "appropriate legislation." Millions of American citizens are denied even the common law rights of locomotion because they are black. If such wrongs are to be redressed the Republican Party alone can do it.

THE CURRENCY.

The currency is in an abnormal condition, and must be reformed. It is undoubtedly true that the Republican Party is not agreed how to effect that reform. Neither is the Democratic Party. Neither party, as such, yet sees clearly the right way. But there are two reasons for believing that the Republican Party rather than its rival can best treat this great question of the finances:

1. As the former has, hitherto, found the true way through graver difficulties, so we believe it is more apt to find the true way through this.

2. You already have abundant assurance that when Republicans discover the true way they will pursue it. That assurance has not as yet been given by the other party.

3. The Republican Party in the future, as in the past, will see to it that the national credit suffers no detriment and that the national honor is preserved.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Our internal commerce demands additional and less expensive facilities. The volume of that commerce has grown in these lusty times to enormous proportions.

Great as has been the increase of transportation facilities since the advent of the Republican Party, they have not kept pace with the demand for them. Not only do immense bulks seek movement, but they require to be moved over vast distances. The surplus products of those almost unlimited basins—that between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains and that between the latter range and the Sierra Nevadas—require to be dipped out into the ocean on either side. Production is not only so vast in amount, but it is so unequally distributed!

Of the Spring wheat grown in the United States, Wisconsin and Iowa raise nearly one-half. Of the Winter wheat, Indiana and Ohio produce nearly one-third. Of the corn raised, Illinois alone grows one-sixth. Of the tobacco, Kentucky raises nearly one-half. Nine States raise nearly all the cotton consumed in this country, and much of that consumed in Europe.

The cotton fabrics manufactured in the United States in 1870 were valued at $157,000,000. Of those $59,000,000 were manufactured in Massachusetts. Of course the distribution of these and the great variety of other commodities necessitates a vast amount of transportation. Eleven States occupying the Mississippi Valley send to market annually a surplus of its cereal products equal to 300,000,000 bushels.

To cheapen the carriage of that single commodity by the amount of only ten cents per bushel is a saving of thirty millions to the people.

Various expedients have been suggested for lessening the cost of transportation. In some of the States it has been proposed to place railway fares and freights under the control of the State. The objections to that expedient are so serious that it should not be embraced, if a better one can be found. This country is so new, so raw, and so undeveloped, the demands for capital are so many and so urgent, that any policy which would tend to drive capital from us should be avoided if possible. The State is but the aggregate of the people in the State.

The people are the purchasers of transportation.

The railway companies have transportation to sell.

The law also holds railroad companies to be common carriers, and so bound to carry for all when the price is paid. It is now a mooted question whether that price shall be named by the companies or by the people—the sellers or the purchasers of the article. Which of these two parties is legally authorized to fix that price is probably determined by the laws under which the several companies are organized; but which of them can in fact fix it is a different question.

It is manifest that if the company be allowed to fix the price they may demand too much. Venders of all commodities are very apt to want all they can get. On the contrary, if the people or their agents fix the price they may set it too low. Purchasers are very apt to want commodities as cheap as they can be had. It is not probable that either party to the transaction would always hit upon the exact equivalent. The consequences of a mistake would probably be found most injurious, if made by the people. If the company makes the mistake, and charges too much, no one is obliged to employ it. The producer does his own carrying before the railway is built. He has the perfect right to do so after it is built. So, every company is compelled by the laws of trade, even if municipal law is silent, to carry products cheaper than the producer can carry them, or he will not have them to carry. The company must also carry them at a profit to the producer, else the product will cease. The farmers of Iowa will send no wheat to Chicago, unless the roads will transport it at prices which will yield a profit to the producer.

The carrier must earn money for the producer as well as for himself, else he will soon have nothing to carry. It is as absurd for the railways to demand more for transportation than the producer can afford to pay as it was, for the man in the fable to endeavor to get two golden eggs each day from his hen—the attempt to do so was death to the hen.

Under favorable conditions, indeed, the carrier may demand and receive more than a fair share of the profits of production. Where such is the case, when the State finds the producer makes but ten per cent., while the carrier makes fifteen or twenty per cent., it is very easy and perfectly legitimate for it to say to the company: "The work you do can be done for less money; we will pay you for your road what it will cost to build such another, or you may keep your road and we will build another." So the people are not helpless against exorbitant charges.

On the contrary, if the people set the price, and set it too low, the consequences may be graver. The company has no option. It must accept the price named or not run. If the rates named will afford a slight return on the capital, existing companies may continue to run, but no more capital will encounter like risks. If the rates will yield no return, the road cannot be run. Company and community, in that case, are alike ruined. This expedient seems to be too hazardous to adopt, if a better can be found.

Another expedient is to build a double-track railway between the Mississippi and the Atlantic over which any party may run trains, and all trains to run with the same rate of speed. This is worthy of careful consideration.

The practicability of relief through Governmental action is being ascertained by an able commission constituted by a recent act of Congress.

A third expedient, and the most important of all, is that proposed by the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. That proposes to open or enlarge several different water channels between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. We invite your earnest and careful consideration of that proposal. It is asserted that by an expenditure of $20,000,000 per year for six or seven years, new channels may be opened which will lessen the cost of transporting the grain product of the Mississippi Valley alone in the sum of $42,000,000 annually. The figures are startling, but are far from improbable. The expenditure proposed seems large, but compared with the resources of the people it is trifling. The wealth of the nation is not less than $30,000,000,000. He who has an estate of $30,000 cannot be distressed by paying $20 a year for six years. Besides a nation which has spent $3,000,000,000 of treasure and an ocean of life for peace will not hesitate to spend $120,000,000 for prosperity.

But whatever may or may not be expedient to be done, this much seems certain: If the National Government is to do anything whatever to cheapen transportation, only the Republican Party can be relied upon to do it. The Democratic Party has forsworn all such labors. Long ago they determined the Constitution would not permit the Government to remove an obstruction from a harbor or a river. It is vain to suppose they will find now authority to build canals or construct railways. But we are not left in doubt as to their present dispositions. Two votes given during the past session, one in the Senate on Mr. Windom's amendment to the River and Harbor bill, and one in the House on Mr. McCrary's Railway bill, will prove, beyond all doubt, that the Democrats, like the Bourbons, have learned nothing good, even if they have forgot anything bad.

Upon all these considerations, for all these reasons, we think you should send Republicans, and not Democrats, to the next Congress. If you cherish the deeds of the recent past, and would not see them undone; if you respect the present, and would not disgrace it; or, if you have hope of the future, and would realize that hope, we urge you to send Republicans, and not Democrats, to the next Congress.

JOHN A. LOGAN,	JOHN COBURN,
Z. CHANDLER,	N. P. CHIPMAN,
A. H. CRAGIN,	H. E. HAVENS,
EUGENE HALE,	S. B. CONOVER,
GEO. W. HENDEE,	J. W. FLANAGAN,
HENRY L. PIERCE,	JAMES WILSON,
J. M. PENDLETON,	G. W. HAZLETON,
H. H. STARKWEATHER,	S. O. HOUGHTON,
THOS. C. PLATT,	J. R. LOFLAND,
MARCUS L. WARD,	H. B. STRAIT,
SIMON CAMERON,	J. H. MITCHELL,
WM. J. ALBERT,	S. A. COBB,
JOHN F. LEWIS,	A. I. BOREMAN,
C. L. COBB,	WM. M. STEWART,
RICHARD H. WHITELEY,	P. W. HITCHCOCK,
GEO. E. SPENCER,	POWELL CLAYTON,
GEO. C. McKEE,	S. B. CHAFFEE,
J. R. WEST,	R. C. McCORMICK,
H. S. BUNDY,	S. B. ELKINS,
J. M. THORNBURG,	

Union Republican Congressional Committee.

KATE STODDARD FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

The case of Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, was finally disposed of yesterday morning, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore. During the investigation into her condition of mind no symptoms of insanity have been betrayed by the prisoner, and yesterday, after her case had been disposed of, she addressed the court in a way which made it hard to believe that she was of unsound mind.

On the opening of the court Dr. Norton Folsom was sworn. He said that he is Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston. He is a regular doctor of medicine, and has practiced as such in the armies of the United States and of Mexico, in Taunton, in New-York, and in Boston. He has made the study of insanity a specialty, and has had three years' experience in the treatment of the insane. He was Assistant Physician of the Taunton Lunatic Asylum for three years, beginning with 1866, and for three months had sole charge of it. His duties were to examine and treat the inmates. Lizzie L. King was a patient in the Taunton Lunatic Hospital while he was there. She came April 25, 1867, and was there for some weeks. She was under his medical charge. The form of her disease was mania, which was manifested by excitement, irascibility, incoherence of speech, and violent conduct. By the 10th of May she appeared better, but was still very flighty. He could not give the date of her leaving the institution. She ran away. She was better than she had been, but was still insane. Soon after her entrance she required the treatment of a camisole, (strait jacket,) on account of violence, or destructiveness. Speaking from his own personal knowledge and observation, he was of the opinion that her insanity was caused by some disease peculiar to females; did not know her until she came to the hospital.

The Court—An order will be made committing her to the State Lunatic Asylum. It will be made when answer comes from the authorities of the Poughkeepsie Asylum.

The District Attorney—It will probably come sometime to-day or to-morrow.

As the officers were about to remove the prisoner, she expressed a desire to speak with Judge Moore, and was brought to the bar for that purpose.

The Prisoner—I am told that my case is disposed of, and that I am judged guilty of homicide. I understand from the testimony of one of the physicians, Dr. Brown, I think, that he says I committed a homicide, and that I am a dangerous person to be at large. I want to know whether that question has been decided, and by what authority you or anybody pronounce me guilty of homicide?

The Court—That question was not passed upon at all. I do not say whether you are guilty of the charge against you or not. I do not say that you are guilty. We do not decide that question now. That would have no weight with me.

The Prisoner—But the jury, or whoever have me in charge, seem to think that it was true. I wish to remove that impression.

The Court—It was not a jury. It was my duty to pass on your case.

The Prisoner—The public think I am guilty, from that testimony which appeared in the papers; I wish to remove this impression, until it has been proved true.

The Court—You have not been decided here guilty of homicide. What I have decided here is that you are not in a mental condition to be tried.

The Prisoner—Oh! if I am willing to take that risk I think the rest ought to be.

The Court—When the question of your mental condition is decided—when it is decided that you are in a fit condition to be tried, then, perhaps, a jury will pass on the question of your guilt or innocence. Until then we must make a different disposition of you.

Before the prisoner was removed from court she expressed a wish that some property belonging to her, and which was in the hands of Mr. Charles C. Kranshaar, the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters, should be returned. Being assured that she would be given whatever belonged to her, the prisoner quietly accompanied the officer back to Raymond Street Jail.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday morning received communications from the Wardens of the New-York City Asylum for the Insane, the Soldiers' Retreat, the Inebriate Asylum, and also from the Infants' Hospital. Mr. Geo. W. Vanboon, clerk of the latter institution, said in his communication that the number of inmates this year had been larger than that of any previous year since the erection of the building.

The following table will show the daily average population and the total expense for each year:

	Daily Average Population.	Total Expenses.
1869	419	$42,700
1870	385	51,800
1871	415	43,800
1872	389	39,800
1873	424	42,500

The expense of the first five months in 1873, was $18,700 with an average daily population of 409 while the expense of the same period in the present year was $18,100, with an average population of 495, thus showing eighty-six persons supported daily for five months in 1874 in excess of 1873, at $600 less expense.

Richard W. Lush, Warden of the New-York City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, in his communication, says that he has consulted with the resident President, and found it impossible to reduce the expenses without necessitating a reduction in the dietary table, which was now just as meagre as it could well be.

Dr. William L. Hardy, resident physician at the Soldiers' Retreat and the Inebriate Asylum, writes that no reasonable reduction can be made in the amount of food furnished in the former institution, as it was in accordance with a dietary table made by the board, which allows each inmate daily one and a half pound of bread, one pound of meat, two ounces of milk, one and a half ounce of coffee, one and a quarter ounce of tea. With these are given proportionate quantities of butter, sugar, rice, and vegetables. Dr. Hardy adds that tobacco might be dispensed with in both institutions, but it would create dissatisfaction among the inmates.

In reply to the following question of Commissioner Stern:

"Will Dr. Hardy assume the boarding of the inebriates, we furnishing the rooms only and charge such prices for board under order of this board as will repay him for all outlay of expense, he taking the risk of increase or decrease of the number of said boarders?" The doctor replied, "I will respectfully answer that I would not wish to become liable for any debts consequent upon the decrease in the number of the boarders, or to assume any profit from their increase."

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT ITEMS.

Thomas Garrett, of No. 125 West Forty-fifth street, was yesterday required to give bail to keep the peace for six months. The complainant was his wife, who charged him with assault. The accused denied the charge, and stated to Judge Sherwood that some time ago his wife preferred a similar charge against him, and that to prevent scandal he assigned to her a deed for a house valued at $20,000. On another occasion, while under the influence of liquor, she provoked him to such an extent that he boxed her ears. This cost him his life insurance policy for $5,000. For a later breach of the peace he paid her $1,000. The Judge released him on his own recognizance, Garrett avowing that he would not even speak to the complainant for the next six months.... Patrick Hart and Annie Bartley were committed for ten days each for disorderly conduct in Central Park.... George Smith and Emil Miller pleaded guilty to stealing a watch from Oscar W. Wild, of No. 240 Rivington street, and were committed. George Van Selzer, of Seventeenth street and Avenue B., who purchased the watch, was discharged, there being no evidence of a guilty knowledge on his part. .....Bridget Gorrick, of No. 425 East Thirteenth street, became intoxicated on Tuesday night and lost her babe. She was picked up in a helpless condition by the Police and sentenced to ten days. The baby has not been found.... John Reilly, aged thirteen, of No. 314 East Twenty-fourth street, was sent to the island for ten days for intoxication....George Brown and Frank Harvey, two youthful fugitives from Saginaw, Mich., were caught at an early hour yesterday morning while satisfying the cravings of their empty stomachs by stealing the milk left in the basement doorways of a number of residences in East Fifty-fifth street. Ten days on the island.... John Kerrigan was committed for examination on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Cornelius McManus, of Fifty-sixth street and Seventh avenue. Kerrigan stabbed McManus in the side, inflicting a slight wound... Annie Sweeney, aged six years, of No. 324 East Thirty-sixth street, charged with throwing garbage in the gutter, was discharged, she being too young to make an example of.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met, yesterday, at their hall, corner of Elm and Grand streets. Mr. Wm. H. Neilson presided. A letter from Gov. Dix to the President was submitted to the board. It was in answer to a communication asking him to apply to the Secretary of the Navy for a suitable vessel to be placed at the disposal of the nautical school. Gov. Dix said that the act of Congress empowering the Secretary of the Navy to furnish vessels for nautical schools merely contemplated such schools as were actually established. From the tenor of the communication addressed to him this did not appear to be the case in the present instance, and he thought it would be useless to make application to the Secretary of the Navy unless it could be shown that such a school was actually in operation. The letter was referred to the Committee on Nautical Schools, but with power to the board to reply. Two communications were received from the Police Department relative to the school-house in the Twenty-third Ward, known as the Haskin School-house, which there was a proposition to convert into a police station. An examination of the building had satisfied the department that it was too large for the purposes of a police station. It was also urged against the proposition that it is situated in a malarious swamp, and that it is too far removed from the populous portions of the ward. It was ordered that the communication be printed on the minutes. The Committee on Teachers reported that they had investigated the charges made by the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward against the Principal of School No. 61, Mr. John B. More, and although the evidence did not fully sustain those charges, it had satisfied them that he had used harsh and abrupt language to some of the teachers under his charge calculated to disturb the harmony of the school, and, accordingly, they recommended that he be reprimanded. The report was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Baker, it was resolved that the Committee on Salaries and Economy be required at the next meeting of the board to report on a resolution offered by him last April. The resolution in question authorized and directed the committee to so modify the course of instruction now pursued in the public schools as to exclude all branches of studies not strictly embraced in what is known as elementary education, and that instruction in languages be confined exclusively to English, so as to remove national prejudices, and the great expense which the study of foreign languages created. At the conclusion of business, the board adjourned until the first week in September.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST A CITY NEWSPAPER.

In April last, Mr. Charles J. Gurteau, a lawyer, appeared in person before Judge Donohue to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for not paying over to a Chicago client a sum of $150 out of a debt of $300 which he collected for them; and next day the court denied the motion. Mr. Gurteau brought suit for $100,000 damages against the proprietor of the *Herald* for a libel on his professional character, in charging him, in a report of the proceedings, with having written in reply to an application for the $150: "All respectable lawyers charge one-half on collections. I have collected my half. There is a suit for the balance, which will be turned over, &c.," the gist of the complaint being that the *Herald* omitted the important qualifying word "such" before "collections," thereby making him habitually charge fifty per cent., to his great damage; whereas, this was a special undertaking, attended with loss of time and great trouble and risk; and he charges as proof of malice that the fact of the denial of the motion before Judge Donohue, and the correction which he asked for, were refused insertion. The answer was that the publication was privileged, and was a fair report. The matter came before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to strike out the answer as frivolous. Counsel argued from the papers that the answer was not true, and that the report was unfair to him. Judge Lawrence said he could not strike out every untrue answer.

Mr. Townsend, in reply, contended it was too bad to ask Mr. Bennett to pay at the rate of $25,000 a letter for a word omitted. He contended that the report was fair, and was privileged, and humorously remarked that the *Herald* only went half far enough. It spoke of retaining half, whereas the counsel retained all that he had then collected, $150. Decision was reserved.

IMPORTANT OPINION ON VACATING ASSESSMENTS.

A motion of considerable importance to property-owners in the City, and on which an opinion favorable to their interests was very clearly intimated by Judge Lawrence, was argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Almost every day there is a motion before the Judge in Chambers to vacate assessments on property, but the interest which attaches to this case is that it comes up under the act of 1874, which is intended to cover up all irregularities in assessment proceedings.

The relator, Mr. Henry J. Anderson, applied through his counsel to vacate an assessment on certain lots, his property, on First avenue. Mr. Anderson paid an assessment in 1859. Another was levied in March, 1868, but was not confirmed until 1874. It is argued that the proceedings were void *ab initio* through failure to comply with the requirement of the charter of 1857, which required that all ordinances relating to taxes and assessments be twice published in each of the designated Corporation papers, and the motion is based on the fact that the advertisement in question was not twice published, before the ordinance was confirmed, in the *Leader*, (since defunct,) which was one of the six corporation papers. Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews put in as answer that the Legislature did not intend that "twice" applied to weekly papers, as even a quarterly might be designated, and if two publications were required in it, there would be unnecessary delay. In addition to this he submitted that the act of 1874 cured the irregularity. Judge Lawrence thought the Court of Appeals had already decided that the publication in the *Leader* was essential to the legal passage of an ordinance. Just now there was a great outcry against citizens who endeavor to avoid payment of illegal assessments, but it seemed to the Court that it was perfectly proper for persons to resist what was a taking away of their property, when any of the safeguards thrown around it by the Legislature were omitted. Decision was reserved.

POLICE DELINQUENCIES.

Sixty-four complaints against delinquent policemen were tried before Commissioners Voorhis and Disbecker yesterday. The Commissioners examined carefully into each case as it was presented, and disposed of them quickly. A number of the cases were dismissed, several of the most serious complaints were referred to the full Board for decision, and the rest were disposed of by fines varying from one to ten days' pay. Patrolman John O'Hare, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was charged by Capt. Lowery and Sergeant McClintock, with having been intoxicated while on post duty, on the 6th inst. The officer admitted the charge, and Capt. Lowery stated that he was one of the best officers in his command, and that he had never known him to drink a glass of liquor before. The case was referred to the Board. Patrolman Wm. McGovern, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was also charged by Sergeant Holbrow of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Roundsman Foley, of the Eighth Precinct, with intoxication. It appears that McGovern was on post from 6 P. M. to midnight. He was relieved at 12 o'clock, and instead of going home started on a tour through the Eighth Ward, calling into a number of liquor stores until at 3 o'clock the next morning he was arrested for intoxication by Roundsman Foley. Sergt. Holbrow testified positively that he was intoxicated when he was brought into the Station-house by the Roundsman. McGovern denied the charge *in toto*, and claimed that it was a "put up job." The case was also referred to the board. Patrolman Austin Kenny, of the Eighth Precinct, was arraigned for having failed to leave at the Station-house a bunch of keys which he found in the street on the morning of the 8th inst., and instead of doing so handed them to John H. Tallman, of No. 19 Grand street, who returned them to the owner, who paid him $5 as a reward. The officer admitted the charge, and was fined ten days' pay. These were the only cases of public interest.

A MAN SHOT AND KILLED AT SEA.

On the 10th of January last, the ship Cultivator, of Salem, Mass., David R. Cook, Master, sailed from the port of San Francisco, bound for Antwerp. On the first day out James McCarty, who had shipped as Second Officer, was made First Officer, owing to the non-appearance of the person who had been engaged to take that place. On the second day out he had an altercation with the boatswain, a man who had shipped under the name of John Smith, whom he shot and killed. The difficulty occurred while the Captain and the greater part of the crew were below at breakfast. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Antwerp the Captain notified the American Consul of the facts, and the testimony of the crew was taken and forwarded to the American Minister at Brussels, who decided that the man should be sent to the United States for trial. He was accordingly put on board the steamer Colima, which sailed from Antwerp on the 1st inst. Several witnesses in the case were sent on the same vessel. From the tenor of a communication received from the Consul at Antwerp it is thought that a conviction for murder will not be found.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE MONMOUTH PARK SECOND MEETING.

SPLENDID WEATHER AND FINE RACING—GALWAY, AARON PENNINGTON, SURVIVOR, AND LIMESTONE THE WINNERS.

The racing yesterday at Monmouth Park was of an interesting nature, and in the two principal races particularly disastrous to the favorites. The attendance of spectators was moderate, but considerable enthusiasm was manifested, especially in the Ocean Hotel Stakes, which Aaron Pennington won from the two prime favorites—Brigand and Saxon. The knowing ones suffered severely in this race, and it will take them some time to recover from the blow. The track was in admirable order, and the time made during the day proved to be fast. The details of the sport are given below:

THE MILE DASH.

Beginning the day's sport was the trial purse for all ages, dash of one mile, which closed with the following six entries: John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 3 years; Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Galway, 4 years; Jas. McKee's ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years; J. W. Hunt Reynold's ch. f. Christine, 3 years; W. Cottrell's br. f. Sallie Watson, 4 years, and John F. Chamberlin's b. g. Visigoth, 3 years. All of these sported colors, and the betting on the result was close, but why the knowing ones made Ida Wells the favorite was a mystery, as a three-year old against four-year olds of acknowledged speed have the chances against them, and so the posted division found to their cost. The betting was as follows:

Ida Wells	$200	$205	$205
Sallie Watson	200	200	200
Galway	175	180	140
Minnie Mac	80	80	80
Visigoth, Christine,	95	80	80
Total	$750	$745	$705

THE RACE.

Sallie Watson shot off in the lead, Ida Wells second, and Minnie Mac third, the others in a bunch. As they went round the lower turn Minnie Mac rushed up and took the lead from Sallie Watson, while Christine ran into the third place—the others in a bunch with the exception of Galway, who laid in the rear. When they reached the quarter pole Galway had moved up and was with the others. They passed that point with Minnie Mac showing them the way until they began the journey down the backstretch, when a magnificent spectacle was witnessed. The whole lot were in a bunch, and it would be a difficult matter to make out the leader. About midway of the backstretch Galway ran out and assumed the lead amid much excitement. At the half-mile pole he was leading a length, while the others were still struggling in a bunch. As they came round the lower turn Galway got away two lengths, and Minnie Mac shot out into the second place, and began to chase the leader. When they reached the three-quarter pole, there was a half a length of daylight between Galway and Minnie Mac, while Sallie Watson made an effort and was in the third place. When they came up the home stretch, Sallie Watson soon gave Minnie the go-by, but her effort to overtake Galway was useless, as he won easily by six lengths in 1:46. Sallie Watson was second four lengths before Minnie Mac, who was three lengths ahead of Ida Wells. Visigoth was fifth, and Christine sixth. The following is the summary:

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Trial purse, $300; for all ages, entrance money to second and third horses; one mile

Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord, out of Maudina, 108 pounds, Barbee	1
W. Cottrill's br. f. Sallie Watson, 4 years, by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G., 105 pounds	2
Jas. McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 105 pounds	3
John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, 87 pounds	4
John F. Chamberlin's b. g. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, 87 pounds	5
J. W. Hunt & Reynolds' ch. f. Christine, 3 years, by Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse, 87 pounds	6

Time—1:46.

THE OCEAN HOTEL STAKES.

The second race was the Ocean Hotel Stakes, for three-year olds, one mile and three-quarters, to carry ninety-five pounds. This closed with thirty-seven nominations, and although six were marked upon the card as starters, but four sported colors. These were Pierre Lorillard's imp. br. c. Saxon, D. Swigert's ch. c. Acrobat, H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, and M. H. Sanford's b. c. Brigand. After winning the Jersey Derby so easily, Brigand was, of course, the favorite of the heavy betting men, and Saxon the second choice. The knowing ones did not appear to consider the fact that the colts carried fifteen pounds less than in the other stakes, and that Pennington ran very fast at Lexington under the light weights. Apparently oblivious to these, the knowing ones plunged heavily on Brigand and Saxon at the following rates:

Brigand	$1,320	$1,100	$1,060
Saxon	760	730	510
Pennington	460	370	300
Acrobat	230	295	400
Total	$2,770	$2,595	$2,270

Considering that the track was fast the time of the race was moderate, as Joe Daniels ran the same distance when three years old, and carrying fifteen pounds more, in 3:08¾.

THE RACE.

They were started from the quarter pole, and when the signal was given the quartet was off in a bunch. As they ran down the backstretch Acrobat had his neck in front of Brigand, Saxon third, and Pennington in the rear. Brigand then rushed to the front, and was followed up by Saxon, and when they passed the half-mile pole Brigand was showing a length in front, Saxon second, two lengths ahead of Acrobat, who was four lengths before Pennington. When they came round the lower turn Saxon ran up and collared Brigand, and the pair passed the three-quarter pole three lengths in advance of Pennington, who had passed Acrobat. A fine struggle ensued up the homestretch between Brigand and Saxon for the lead, and when they passed the stand, Saxon showed in front by half a length, Brigand being three lengths ahead of Pennington, who was leading Acrobat a length. As they went round the turn, Pennington made a rush and closed up the two lengths of daylight between him and his leaders like a flash. At the quarter-pole, Pennington had taken the lead from Saxon, and as they began the journey down the backstretch, Pennington commenced to leave his competitors. Brigand was now pulled to the rear for a finish, and laid back behind Acrobat. Pennington in the meantime was making merry work, and at the half-mile pole was three lengths in advance of Saxon, who was a length before Brigand and Acrobat, who were yoked. As they came round the lower turn Acrobat astonished the spectators by suddenly parting company with Brigand, and, challenging Saxon, rushed into the second place. Saxon now began to quit, and Brigand was urged for the race. He answered the call made upon him, and ran up to Acrobat, Pennington in the meantime keeping up a stiff pace, and got further away, and passed the three-quarter pole four lengths ahead of Acrobat, who was but a neck in advance of Pennington, Saxon having given it up ingloriously. As they came up the stretch Acrobat seemed to leave Brigand and close upon Pennington, but Brigand came again and had Acrobat by the head. Neither of them could catch Pennington, who won the race amid much enthusiasm by three lengths in 3:10. A fine struggle between Brigand and Acrobat for second place terminated in favor of the former by half a length. Saxon beaten off.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Ocean Hotel Stakes, value $1,000 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies, foals of 1871, to carry 95 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds; the second to receive $200, and the third horse $100, out of the stakes; one and three-quarter miles; closed with thirty-seven nominations. Value to winner, $2,550.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler. Oliver	1
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Brigand, by Planet, out of imp. Britannia 4th	2
D. Swigert's ch. c. Acrobat, by Lexington, out of Sally Lewis	3
P. Lorillard's imp. br. c. Saxon, by Beadsman, out of Girasal	4

Time—3:10.

THE MILE HEATS.

The third race on the programme was the mile heats, all ages, which had the three following entries, viz.: John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, Joseph Donahue's b. c. Artist, and John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor. At the last moment Artist was withdrawn, and the betting between the other two was as follows:

Survivor	$250	$300	$450
B. F. Carver	50	60	80

THE RACE.

First Heat.—Carver went away a length in front of Survivor, and with a fine burst of speed opened a gap of two lengths of daylight on the turn, by which distance he passed the quarter-pole. As they went along the backstretch Survivor closed a length, and at the half-mile pole a length of daylight separated them. Coming round the lower turn Survivor closed, and they passed the three-quarter pole nose and tail. A beautiful race ensued up the homestretch, Survivor making a fine effort, and finally getting on even terms with Carver. After a close struggle, Survivor won by a neck only, in 1:47½.

Second Heat.—Carver, with a great burst of speed, rushed away, and before Survivor was well under way, had opened a gap of five lengths round the turn. The pace was terrific, but Survivor was equal to the work before him, and at the quarter pole he had gained a length upon Carver. He kept closing down the backstretch, both of them being sent along at their best. At the half-mile pole Carver was leading four lengths, and coming round the lower turn Survivor gained very gradually on him, until at the three-quarter pole two lengths of daylight divided them. Coming up the homestretch the excitement was great, as Carver kept up a great rate of speed. Survivor, however, closed up and reached his head, and then to the finish a great race ensued, which terminated in favor of Survivor by a head only. Time—1:44.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; mile heats; entrance money to second and third horses:

John F. Chamberlin's b c. Survivor, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 100 pounds. Hughs	1	1
John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victorine, 108 pounds	2	2
Jos. Donahue's b. c. Artist, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy	dr.	

Time—1:47½, 1:44.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The fourth and last event of the day was a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, for which there were four entries, but only three of them came to the post. These were L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone and ch. f. Tabitha, and D. Desmond's b. m Cordelia. The betting was largely in favor of Hitchcock's pair, as follows:

Limestone, Tabitha	$310	$750	$235
Cordelia	165	300	100

THE RACE.

Limestone went off in the lead, Cordelia second, and Tabitha last. Going over the first hurdle at the beginning of the turn, Limestone struck it and knocked it down. As they went round the turn, Cordelia led Limestone three lengths, but at the second hurdle, at the quarter pole, she was but a length in front. Tabitha was twenty-odd lengths behind and out of the race. On the backstretch Limestone took the lead and went over the third hurdle, at the half-mile pole, three lengths in advance of Cordelia. On the lower turn Limestone was taken in hand and Cordelia headed him at the three-quarter pole. At the fourth hurdle on the homestretch, however, he got a length away, and finished the first mile a length and a half ahead. The fifth hurdle being down no obstacle presented itself, and the same positions were maintained by the pair. At the sixth hurdle, near the quarter pole, Limestone led a length and increased the distance to four lengths at the seventh hurdle. On the lower turn Cordelia closed up, and when they came to the last hurdle on the homestretch but a length divided them. The mare, however, stumbled, but her jockey struggled hard and regained his seat, but the race was over, as Limestone came away and won by a hundred yards. Tabitha finished a quarter of a mile behind. The time was 3:56½.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle race; purse $500; for all ages; over eight hurdles; $400 to first horses; $75 to second, and $25 to third; two miles.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Transylvania, 148 pounds	1
D. Desmond's b. m. Cordelia, 5 years, by King Lear out of Dot, 157 pounds	2
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Tabitha, 4 years, by Tipperary, 145 pounds	3
M. A. Littell's br. g. Wizard, 4 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan	dr.

Time—3:56.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

After the racing was over Dr. Underwood sold at auction several thoroughbred horses, the property of Mr. John F. Chamberlin and M. A. Littell. The list comprised ten horses, as follows:

True Blue, 5 years old, by Lexington, out of Balloon; S. B. Utterback	$1,800
Weathercock, ch. c., 3 years old, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Weatherwitch; Mr. Harlan	325
Mary Constant, b. f., 4 years old, by War Dance, out of Tubman's dam; S. S. Sanborn	522
Visigoth, b. g., 3 years old, by Asteroid, out of Vandal a; R. F. Myers	450
Maggie U., br. f., 2 years old, by imp. Leamington, out of Maroon; S. S. Sanborn	160
Wizard, br. g., 4 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan; Hugh Gaffney	205
Henrietta, ch. f., 4 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor; O. Murphy	135
Sister to Silk Stockings, out of imp. Fluke; Thos. Murphy	210
Yearling, by Victory, out of Bessie Eagle, by Mahoney; Owen Murphy	73
Br. f., 3 years old, by Jerome Edgar, out of Chignon; Owen Murphy	125

THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Appeals of the National Association for the promotion of the interests of the American trotting turf resumed its session yesterday at the Everett House. Some cases of appeal and other applications came before the board, but no decisions were arrived at. In one case the jurisdiction of the body was questioned, and in this instance the board went into executive session to consider the matter. The parties to this disputation, Mr. Myers and Mr. Whelan, both reside at Toledo. The case of the former was that, on the 1st July, 1872, a trotting match came off between their horses for a sum of $1,000, on one of the tracks of the association. The stakes were not put up, and Mr. Myers alleges that his horse won, and that Mr. Whelan has since refused to pay the money. Under the circumstances he appeared before the board by his counsel, Mr. Whitehead, and applied for an order to compel the payment of the stakes. Mr. Whelan contented himself with writing a letter to the Secretary, denying the jurisdiction of the board to act in the affair, which, he claimed, was purely a matter between himself and Mr. Myers. Mr. Myers alleged that such conduct was unprincipled, fraudulent, and disreputable, and was a violation of rule 48 and article 7 of the by-laws of the association. His counsel contended that this board had ample jurisdiction to investigate everything tending to lessen the position of trotting on any of the courses of the association. The Board of Appeals, he contended, was not an exclusively appellate body, but was also in the nature of a grand jury and District Attorney, and it was their duty to exercise supervisory care in all things connected with the trotting turf. At the conclusion of Mr. Whitehead's argument, the board took a recess, and in the evening went into executive session.

THE MADLINGER ARSON CASE.

The trial of Edward Madlinger, charged with setting fire to his tailor shop at No. 66 East Twelfth street on the night of the 29th of December last, for the purpose, as alleged, of defrauding the German-American Insurance Company, from whom he had procured a policy of insurance for $3,000, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. On the opening of court Officer William Dalley and Fireman John Bradley were called and detailed the circumstances connected with the discovery of the fire on the night of the 29th of December. James Lecoy and George H. Needham, of the Insurance Patrol, testified that they examined Madlinger & Drostell's stock after the fire had been extinguished, and discovered the cloth saturated with turpentine, and found burned candies, matches, paper, and empty bottles lying about. Morris Mayer, an appraiser, who examined the stock after the fire, testified that the property discovered by him consisted of 112⅞ yards of cloth, in a number of small pieces, the total value of which witness computed at $306 83. Fire Marshal George H. Sheldon testified to having examined the prisoner's store after the fire. Witness discovered evidences of arson. The Marshal detailed his several conversations with the prisoner before and during the sworn investigation. Harvey B. Miller described the demeanor of the prisoner when the evidences of arson were discovered in his presence.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Counsel for Madlinger, whose defense was that the alleged crime had been committed by the prisoner's partner alone, examined a number of witnesses to show that at the time of the fire Madlinger had two separate sums of $1,032 92 and $995 55 to his account in the Bowery and Dry Dock Savings Banks, which were drawn out before the 5th of the following month. A number of witnesses also testified that on the night of the fire Madlinger was at home with his family, and gave the prisoner a good character.

Madlinger took the stand, and in his own behalf testified that the empty bottles found by the Fire Marshal contained turpentine and benzine, which had been used by him in cleaning clothing. The prisoner stated that the business affairs of the firm were managed solely by his partner, Drostell, who kept the keys of the store, and frequently slept there. The prisoner emphatically denied all knowledge of the arson, and by his testimony sought to imply that the crime had been planned and executed by Drostell, without the prisoner's knowledge. Madlinger also testified that he had been swindled by Drostell, who collected several debts for the firm, but never acknowledged them.

After summing-up addresses from counsel for the prosecution and defense, the Judge deferred his charge, and the court adjourned until this morning.

THE CITY PRISON COMMISSION.

The City Prison Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Mr. Vance, the President of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday in the City Hall to audit certain bills. It will be remembered that the work of the commission was summarily ended by the repeal of the law under which it was created. Before that time expenses were incurred, and to order their payment was the object of the session. The board approved of the following bills: James Cruikshank, selecting a site for a new City Prison, &c., $400; R. G. Hatfield, examining and preparing a report upon the condition of the Tombs, &c., $250. The board then adjourned. Other bills will probably be audited at the next meeting. The appropriation to defray all the expenses is $5,000.

SEIZURE OF DIAMONDS.

Among the passengers who arrived from Hamburg on the German steam-ship Westphalia, a few days ago, was Mr. Solomon Citwhagen. The Custom-house authorities found some $14,000 worth of diamonds in his baggage, and seized them, on the ground that he was attempting to smuggle them on shore. He claimed that he was unaware that they were liable to duty, and has filed a petition to have them released. The matter was referred to United States Commissioner Osborn to take testimony.

THE STEAM-SHIP ELEANORA.

The new steam-ship Eleanora, of the Maine Steam-ship Company's Line, left her dock on Thursday afternoon on her first trip to Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and Portland, Me., under Capt. Chas. Johnson. Mr. J. F. Ames, the New-York agent of the line; Mr. C. M. Bailey, President, and a large number of passengers from New-York, were on board. The sail up the Sound was delightful, and the new vessel proved herself during the trip to be safe and comfortable. The Eleanora was built by John Englis, of Greenpoint, and her machinery was constructed at the Delameter Works. She is a screw propeller, 180 feet long by 34 feet in breadth of beam, and draws fifteen feet of water when laden to her full capacity of 1,000 tons. The engine has a cylinder of 42 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 5 feet, and her speed is estimated at twelve miles an hour. The appointments of the vessel are in accordance with the most approved modern improvements.

THE McCORMICK HYDROPHOBIA CASE.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—NO VERDICT YET.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mr. William McCormick, of No. 309 East Fifty-first street, who died at his residence on the 25th of June last from hydrophobia. The jury, which was entirely composed of medical men, with Prof. Frank Hamilton as foreman, were prompt in their attendance, and the inquest began at 2 o'clock.

Mr. John McCormick, brother of the deceased, was the first witness, and testified: "I reside at No. 309 East Fifty-first street. Know nothing of my own personal knowledge as to the biting of my brother. He was first taken sick on the Monday previous to his death. At first we thought lightly of his illness, as he attributed it to rheumatism. On Tuesday he became worse, and continued to grow worse, complaining of pains in his limbs. Dr. Hedden was then called in, and on seeing him said he was suffering from hydrophobia. Dr. Hedden asked him if he had been bitten by a dog, and he said he had. My brother drank; I saw him drunk several times. Last August he had a slight attack of nervous disease. I do not think it was delirium tremens.

Capt. John Marriott the Poundmaster, was next examined. He testified that about three weeks ago two dogs were brought to the pound, which, it was said had bitten persons. One was a little white poodle which it was said had bitten McCormick. It acted differently from other dogs, and refused food and drink. A man brought it to the pound, and was paid fifty cents for it. The dog in question, together with a brindle dog, (also said to have bitten McCormick,) were killed. Made it a rule to kill all dogs who had bitten any one; was well acquainted with the habits of dogs; had read Mayhew on dogs; never saw a mad dog with the symptoms as described by Mayhew; could not positively swear that a really rabid dog was ever brought to the pound, but saw one there which, in his judgment, was mad.

Michael Sullivan, a bar-tender, of No. 230 East Forty-seventh street, testified that he knew the deceased, and that about twelve weeks ago Andrew Kelly and McCormick were sitting on some girders in front of the store, when Kelly ran into the store and said "Billy has been bitten by a dog. Give me some of the best brandy." Witness bathed McCormick's wound in brandy. The wound was a very slight one, resembling the scratch of a pin, and was on the fore-finger of the right hand. McCormick, when in the store, did not say by what kind of a dog he had been bitten. I heard that he had been bitten by a dog owned by Mr. Mason, the milkman; Never saw McCormick alive after he left the store. Coroner Kessler informed the jury that he had made every effort to procure the attendance of the man Andrew Kelly, referred to by the last witness, and had not been able to do so, Kelly having been sentenced to two month's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island in the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday last.

Dr. Alexander Hedden, of No. 155 East Fifty-first street, was next called. He said that he had made a report, which was accurately published in THE TIMES of the 7th inst. The report, as published, was then received as evidence.

In continuation of his testimony, Dr. Hammond said: "The deceased told me in the most positive manner that the dog had been taken to the pound, and that he had not seen it since. In my opinion, from the symptoms of the case, the man died of hydrophobia. He seemed to be perfectly rational at the time. He said the dog was owned by a baker round the corner. I searched all the baker's shops for blocks around, but was unable to find the dog. He seemed to have no hallucinations, delusions, or illusions. His brother, however, told me that on Tuesday night he had imagined burglars were breaking into the house. While under my observation, he exhibited no such symptoms. During the periods of muscular activity, the muscles of the throat and chest were contracted, and the legs and arms thrown about. The movements of the muscles of the chest, throat, and face were clearly chronic spasms. The movements of the legs and arms were voluntary, the patient kicking and striking at his brother, who was holding him down. Noticed parisis, or inceptive paralysis, on the following morning. The administration of atropia almost wholly removed the flow of saliva, which previously had been so excessive that it was wiped from the patient's mouth with a cloth. The patient died comatose, and did not know from what disease he died.

Prof. William A. Hammond was the next witness. He produced his report of the post-mortem examination as already published in THE TIMES. It was received in evidence and read.

Prof. Hammond, in further explanation of the case, said that he was called in by Dr. Hedden and found the patient under restraint, in a state of violent agitation and great excitement, pupils dilated, and spitting a tenacious mucus, which was lessened by hypodermic injection of atropia. He gave contradictory and incoherent answers to questions, and seemed to be suffering from delusions. He was not rational in mind when I saw him. As far as his mind and actions were concerned he seemed to be suffering from highly acute mania. I would place no reliance on any statement he would make when I saw him. His mind was not capable of appreciating his position. I have since examined the pons variolii, which seems perfectly healthy and normal. It may be that the abnormal structural change, found by examination of the various organs, may have began a month before McCormick's death. The wound made by the dog created the cause of McCormick's death; what that cause is I do not know. I am very far from stating that the lesions in the present case are the essential lesions that can be found in hydrophobia. I think the symptoms of hydrophobia, its pathology, &c., show the disease to be located in a nerve centre.

William Charles Mason, a milkman, of No. 418 East Fifty-third street, was next examined regarding his brindle dog, which was said by Andrew Kelly to be the dog that bit McCormick. The dog was three years old, had been reared by him, and was a quiet dog, that would not bite any one. He thought Kelly had made the charge in the hope of gaining some money. The dog was now chained up in the house at the request of several physicians. The dog sometimes used to go down First avenue, to his father's house, No. 305 East Forty-ninth street. First heard of the dog having bitten McCormick after the latter's death.

Mr. William Mason, father of the previous witness, was next examined, and corroborated his son's testimony. Timothy Conklin, a boy in the employ of Mr. Mason, gave similar testimony, and said that he had not observed any change in the dog since he had been chained up in the house.

Coroner Kessler, in giving the case to the jury, remarked that some attention should be paid to the establishment of rules here, similar to those which prevail in Continental cities, regarding the licensing and proper treatment of dogs, the killing of suspected animals, and the treatment of sick dogs in veterinary hospitals, instead of the inefficient, cruel, and unsatisfactory law now in force in this City. The verdict of the jury should be full and exhaustive, doing equal justice to science and the public.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the case was then adjourned. The jury will meet on next Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Prof. Frank Hamilton, No. 43 West Thirty-second street, to frame their verdict.

THE GERMAN VOCAL SOCIETIES.

At the Germania Assembly Rooms several German vocal musical societies had a rehearsal last night, preparatory to a grand opening concert, which is to come off at Jones' Wood Colosseum on Sunday, for which an interesting programme, composed of a series of the choicest German compositions, has been prepared. The affair is under the direction of Carl Bergmann. The following societies have been engaged to assist in this musical entertainment: The Saengerbund Societies, numbering fourteen, the Saengerrunde Society, the Harmonie, the Brooklyn Saengerbund, the Harmonia Beethoven Maennerchor, the Teutonia Social Maennerchor, Hudson Maennerchor, and the Helvetia Society.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, George Mitchell pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years....James Tone and Catharine Tone pleaded guilty to burglary, and receiving stolen goods. The former was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and the latter to the Penitentiary for one year....Two youthful pickpockets, named Thomas Moore and Patrick Wing, pleaded guilty. Moore was sent to the Catholic Protectory, and Wing to the House of Refuge.... Joseph Keating and Michael Powers, two boys of nine years, pleaded guilty to burglary, and were sent to the Catholic Protectory.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precint, made a raid on Tuesday night on the disorderly house No. 42 West Houston street, occupied by Herman Henickle. He arrested the proprietor and seven inmates, all of whom were arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Henickle was held in $1,000 bail, and the others were discharged.

BURGLARS TAKING A REST.

John Walsh and Thomas Lynch were found quietly trying to pry off one of the shutters of Peter McCormick's store, No. 299 Madison street. On being surprised they professed entire innocence, and said they were simply taking a rest against the shutters. Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday held the prisoners in $2,000 bail each, as he did not give any credence to their statements.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 70¾	500 Lake Shore....... 71
200 do... 70½	1000 do... 71⅛
700 do... 70¼	1000 do... 71⅜
2000 do... 70	1000 do... 71¼
1000 do... 70¼	500 do... 71½
1000 do... 70½	2000 do... 71¼
800 do... 70¾	2000 do... 71⅜
200 do... 70⅞	2000 do... 71½
1200 do... 71	2500 do... 71⅝
2700 do... 70⅞	3000 do... 71¾
400 do... 70¾	900 do... 71⅞
200 do... s3. 70⅞	400 do... 71¾
2700 do... 71	100 St. Paul... 33
1000 do... b3. 71	300 do... 33¼
500 do... 71	1000 do... 33½
300 do... 71¼	200 do... 33⅝
100 do... b3. 71⅜	500 do... 33¾
1800 do... 71¼	200 do... 34
500 do... 71⅛	200 do... 33⅞
100 Pacific Mail... 42¼	100 do... c. 33⅞
400 do... 42½	25 At. & Pac. Pf. 14¼
400 do... 42⅝	300 Toledo & Wab... 33¼
500 do... 42¾	100 do... 33⅜
100 do... s3. 42¾	100 do... 33½
100 do... 42⅞	100 do... 33¾
300 do... 43	300 do... 34
100 Union Pacific... 25	200 do... s3. 33¾
800 do... 25¼	100 do... s3. 34
500 do... 25⅜	100 do... 34⅛
600 do... 25½	100 do... 34
100 do... 25⅝	100 North-western... 35½
100 do... c. 25¾	800 do... 35
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98½	600 do... 34¾
500 do... 98¼	400 do... 35
200 do... 98⅜	500 do... 35¼
200 do... 98½	700 do... 35½
100 do... 98⅝	700 do... 35¾
100 do... 98¾	300 do... 35⅝
200 do... 99	200 do... 35½
60 Michigan Cent... 70	200 do... 35⅝
100 Ohio & Miss... 23¾	700 do... 35¾
100 do... 23⅝	300 do... 35⅞
100 do... 23½	400 do... 36
100 do... 23⅝	100 do... 36⅛
200 do... 23¾	100 do... 36¼
800 do... 24	500 do... 36½
500 Erie Railway... 31¼	500 do... 36¼
500 do... 31⅛	400 do... 36⅜
700 do... 31	500 Rock Island... 96
300 do... 31⅛	600 do... 95¾
600 do... 31¼	300 do... 95⅞
700 do... 31½	400 do... 96
600 do... 31⅜	200 do... 96¼
100 do... s3. 31½	200 do... 96⅜
200 do... 31⅝	1800 do... 96½
100 do... b3. 31¾	300 do... c. 96⅝
400 do... c. 31⅝	200 C., C. & I. C... 16½
200 do... 31¾	100 do... c. 16½
500 do... 31⅞	50 do... c. 16¼
200 do... s3. 31¾	100 do... 16⅝
300 do... 31⅞	100 do... b3. 16¾
200 do... b3 31⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 6s,'81,R.116	$1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65... 12.116¾
26,500 U. S. 5s, '81, R... 12.116	27,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67... 12.115¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62... 112¾	21,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...117

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Mo. 6s, L.bds. 92¾	200 Union Pacific.b.c. 25⅝
2,000 Tenn.6s,new,ex	100 do... 25¾
coup... 58	400 do... 25⅝
1,000 Ch.&O.1st,C.on 52	300 do... s3. 25½
5,000 do... 51¾	200 Chi., Mil &St.P.b c 33⅞
4,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 86	100 do... 34
3,000 Long Dock bds. 98	700 do... 33¾
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F.. 89¼	1900 L. S. & M. S.b c. 71¾
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds.. 88¾	400 do... s3. 71¾
2,000 do... 89	400 do... 71⅝
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 102¾	100 do... 71¾
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th. 90	100 do... c. 71⅞
2,000 Un. P. R. R. 1st. 81¼	100 do... b3. 72
1,000 do... 81	1000 do... 72
5,000 Col.,C.&I.C.1st. 81	700 do... 72⅛
20 Fourth Nat.Bank 102	300 do... s3. 72
35 Ninth Nat. Bank.100	100 do... b3. 72⅛
90 Phœnix Bank.... 97	900 do... 72⅛
100 Pac. M. S. S... b. c. 43	100 do... s4. 72
1600 do... 43⅛	600 do... s3. 72
100 do... c. 43	1300 do... 72
500 do... 43¼	400 do... s3. 71⅞
800 do... 43⅛	1100 do... 71¾
300 do... 43¼	700 do... s3. 71⅝
100 do... b3. 43⅜	800 do... 71⅝
100 do... s3. 43¼	200 do... 71¾
200 do... 43¼	90 Cl. & P. Guar... 88
100 West. Un. T. b. c. 71⅛	200 Chi. & N. W... 36¼
600 do... 71	400 do... b. c. 36¼
100 do... c. 71	200 do... c. 36¼
200 do... 71⅛	100 do... 36½
300 do... 71¼	300 do... s3. 36¼
200 do... s3. 71¼	400 do... 36¼
500 do... 71⅛	1600 do... 36
900 do... 71	100 do... b3. 36
400 do... 70⅞	200 do... 36⅛
300 do... s3. 70¾	200 Chi. & R. I.b.c. c. 96⅝
100 do... 70¾	200 do... 96¾
500 do... 70⅞	300 do... 97
27 Amer. Ex... 60	500 do... b3. 97
5 Adams Ex... b. c. 106½	500 do... 96¾
20 N. Y. C. & Hud... 99⅛	200 do... 96⅝
9 C., C., C. & I... 72	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c 52
1200 Erie Railway.b.c 31⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 40
500 do... b3. 32	100 Tol. & Wab... b. c. 33⅞
100 do... s3. 31¾	400 do... 33¾
100 do... s3. 31⅞	100 do... s3. 34
600 do... b3 32	900 do... 34¼
100 do... 32	200 do... 34⅜
100 do... 32⅛	100 do... 34¼
600 do... 32¼	200 do... 34⅛
300 do... 32⅛	900 do... 34
800 do... 32	60 Del., L. & W... 106¼
100 do... s10. 31⅞	19 M.&C.1st.Pf.b.c.c. 16
400 do... 31⅞	22 Ch.&Alt.Scrip.b.c. 93
500 C., C. & I. C.. b. c. 16¾	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 24
100 do... 16⅞	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 West. Union... s3 70⅞	400 Lake Shore... 71¾
300 do... 70⅞	200 do... 71⅞
100 do... 71⅛	830 do... 72
100 do... 71¼	300 do... b3. 72
400 do... 71⅜	500 do... b3 72⅛
500 do... b3. 71½	200 do... 72
300 do... 71¼	100 do... b15. 72⅛
150 do... 71⅛	100 do... c. 72
200 do... b3. 71¼	400 do... 72⅛
500 do... s3. 71⅜	100 do... s3. 72
500 Erie Railway.. b3. 32	1000 do... 72
200 do... 32⅛	300 do... b3. 72
600 do... s3. 32	15 N. Y. C. & Hud... 99⅛
600 do... 32	100 Bos., H. & Erie... 1⅛
300 Pac. Mail... b60. 43¼	800 Union Pacific... 25½
100 do... b30. 43⅜	100 do... 25⅝
100 do... 43⅜	300 do... 25¾
100 do... s15. 43⅜	100 do... c. 25¾
100 do... s60. 43	350 North-western... 36⅜
300 do... 43⅜	200 do... 36½
900 do... 43½	100 North-w'n Pref... 55¾
200 do... 43⅝	200 Rock Island... 96¾
50 St. Paul Pref... 52	1200 do... b3. 96¾
100 Tol. & Wab... 34¼	100 St. Paul... 33⅞
400 do... 34⅜	300 do... 34
200 Ohio & Miss... 24¼	36 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 128

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81... b. c. 116	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67... 115¾
24,500 U. S. 6s,C.,'81. 117¼	5,000 do... 115⅝
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65... b. c. 116¾	20,000 do... b. c. 115⅝
10,000 U.S.Cur.6s,b.c. 117⅛	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C., b. c... 112¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. St. 6s,'76. 97	800 Erie Railway.b. c. 32
1,000 C.,B.&Q.8s... 110	700 do... b3. 32¼
10 Met. Bank... 130	1200 do... 32¼
5 N. Y. G. Co.b.c. 140	200 do... 32⅛
100 A. & P.T..b.c.c. 14½	100 Union Pacific.b.c. 25¾
6 U. S. Exp... 70	200 do... 25⅞
50 do... b. c. 70	100 do... b3. 26
100 West. Union.b. c. 71¼	200 do... 26
400 do... 71½	100 do... 25⅞
400 do... s3. 71½	200 do... 25¾
700 do... 71⅝	200 Bos., H. & E... b.c. 1¼
500 do... 71¾	100 C., C. & I.C.b.c.b3. 17
100 do... s3. 71⅝	100 Chi. & N. W... b c. 36⅜
300 do... 71⅝	100 do... 36¾
400 do... 71½	200 do... 36⅞
800 do... b3. 71½	700 do... 37
200 do... 71⅜	100 do... 37⅛
100 do... 71¼	600 do... 37¼
600 do... 71⅜	100 do... b3. 37⅛
500 do... b3. 71½	200 do... 37
400 Pac.M.S.S.Co.. b.c. 43⅜	300 do... 36⅞
800 do... 43¾	100 do... 37
500 do... b3. 43¾	100 do... 37⅛
700 do... 43⅞	100 do... c. 37
900 do... 44	100 do... 36⅞
1100 do... b3. 44	200 do... 36¾
200 do... s3. 43⅞	100 Chi. & R. I.b.c.b3. 96⅞
2300 do... 43⅞	100 P., F.W.&C. G.b.c. 92
200 do... s3. 43¾	350 do... s3. 92
200 L. S. & M. So.b.c.c. 72	200 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 34
600 do... 72⅛	100 do... 34⅛
100 do... b3. 72¼	400 do... 34¼
200 do... 72¼	700 do... 34⅜
500 do... 72⅜	300 do... 34⅛
1200 do... 72½	300 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 34⅜
100 do... b3. 72½	600 do... 34½
1400 do... 72⅜	400 do... 34⅝
400 do... s3. 72¼	600 do... 34¾
300 do... 72¼	200 do... 34⅝
500 do... s3. 72⅛	200 do... 34¾
1000 do... 72⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 108
1400 do... 72¼	300 do... 108½
500 do... 72⅜	50 Am. Ex... b. c. 60¾
1500 do... 72¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union... 71⅜	100 North-western... 36¾
400 do... 71½	100 do... b3. 36⅞
1,000 do... 71⅝	1100 do... 36⅞
200 do... s3. 71⅝	100 do... b3. 37
300 do... 71¾	600 do... 37
100 do... b3. 71¾	100 Lake Shore... 72⅝
400 Pacific Mail... 43¾	200 do... 72⅜
1700 do... 43⅞	200 do... b3. 72⅜
300 do... b3. 43⅞	100 do... s3. 72¼
300 do... b3. 44	800 do... 72⅜
300 do... 44	200 do... b3. 72⅜
900 do... 44⅛	800 do... 72¼
700 do... b3. 44¼	530 Panama... 109
1000 do... 44¼	100 do... 110
100 do... 44⅜	100 do... 110¼
400 Erie Railway... 32	400 Union Pacific... 25⅞
600 do... 32⅛	100 C., B. & Q... s3. 102½
1100 do... b3. 32¼	100 St. Paul... 34¼
800 do... 32¼	200 do... 34⅜
50 D., L. & W... 106½	200 do... s3. 34⅜
16 do... 106¾	1100 Toledo & Wab... 34¾
200 C., C. & I. C... 17¼	100 do... 34⅝
100 do... 17⅛	300 do... 34¾
400 Rock Island... 97	

WEDNESDAY, July 15—P. M.

The Wall street markets opened with depression and excitement to-day, consequent on the reports in regard to the conflagration in Chicago, and, at the opening of the Stock Exchange, there was a great pressure to sell, resulting in a decline of ½ to 2¼ ₩ cent. in the active stocks. Toward noon the excitement subsided, as more accurate reports came in, showing the extent of the loss to be much less than at first reported, and that most of the accounts were greatly overwrought. Under these reassurances the market became steadier and prices recovered from ½ to ¾ ₩ cent. An interval of inactivity superseded, and the members of the Exchange indulged in chorus-singing and other amusements, a general indisposition to operate being everywhere apparent. At the Second Board there was some activity displayed, and the prices were generally the highest of the day. The leading dealings were in North-western, St. Paul, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Wabash, Union Pacific, Western Union, Erie, and Pacific Mail. Erie opened at 31¼, against 32¼ at the close yesterday, and some considerable dealings were the result of the decline; but the stock recovered before the close to yesterday's final price. The total sales of the day reached 147,000 shares of all stocks. A slight falling off in prices on the general list was apparent in the later hours of business, succeeded by a sharp rally in the final sales, in which the highest prices of the day were obtained. Pacific Mail went up from 43½ to 44⅜, an advance, during the day, of 2⅛, or ⅛ above the closing rate of yesterday. Panama also rallied to 110¼, or 2¼ above yesterday's closing sales. The improvement in these stocks was a matter of common sympathy, and was influenced by a report that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had leased the Panama Railroad. Such a compact has been discussed by the two companies for several months, and is now in the hands of a joint committee for definite action. It is said that the plan proposed is for the Pacific Mail to make a contract whereby they agree to *operate* the Panama Road. Under the respective charters each company is prohibited from making an absolute lease with any other company. Pacific Mail proposes to lay a new steel-rail track, pay the interest on the Panama Company's bonded debt, provide for the Sinking Fund, pay twelve ₩ cent. per annum to the Panama stockholders in quarterly payments, and finally give to the Panama Company one-half of the net earnings. If this arrangement is not to the satisfaction of the Panama Company they must be very hard to please; but the spectacle is a somewhat singular one, to find a company whose stock is quoted at 44¼ guaranteeing a railroad whose stock is 10½ above par. Lake Shore was, as usual, active under some combination manipulations, in which, it is said, "the Commodore" is taking a silent but interesting part. Under the effect of the handling, it went to 72⅝, an advance of ⅜ over yesterday's closing rate, and 2⅝ above the opening price this morning. Gold was dull at 109⅞ opening, and 109¾ closing. Carrying rates were 1@2 ₩ cent., closing at 1½, and "flat" for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $2,000 in redemption of called 5-20s, and $366,000 for interest on Government bonds. The receipts for Customs amounted to $267,000. To-morrow the third installment of $1,000,000 Gold will be sold at the Sub-Treasury. The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows: Gross clearances, $16,683,000; gold balances, $1,495,198; currency balances, $1,644,334. The Clearing-house makes the following statement: Currency exchanges, $55,952,590; currency balances, $2,278,578; gold exchanges, $5,075,186; gold balances, $1,067,923. In Foreign Exchange there are somewhat lower rates and considerable disturbance of the market. Prime Bankers' sterling, 60 days, was quoted at $4 86½@$4 86¾, and $4 88¾@$4 89¼ for demand. A report was current to the effect that an American railway loan of £600,000 had been successfully negotiated, and this was doubtless in large degree accountable for the disturbed state of affairs. It was reported from London by mail that on June 30 the Pennsylvania banking-house of McCalmont, Bro. & Co. issued a prospectus for a loan of £2,000,000—$10,000,000—at 90, and that the placing of a portion of this amount may have given rise to the rumor referred to. The loan of McCalmont & Co. is on account of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Government Bonds were tolerably active and firm to-day, exhibiting a slight improvement at the close. In Railway Mortgages and State Securities there was a quiet and moderately firm market. Bank Shares were neglected, but strong.

Closing Quotations—JULY 15.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, reg., 1881	112⅝	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117	117¼
American Gold	109¾	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	......
N. Y. Central & Hudson	99	99¼
Chicago & Rock Island	97	97
Pacific Mail	43¼	44¼
St. Paul, common	34	34⅜
St. Paul, preferred	53	52
Western Union	71⅝	71⅝
Union Pacific	25⅝	25⅞
Lake Shore	72¼	72¼
Toledo & Wabash	34⅜	34¾
North-western, common	37⅛	36⅞
North-western, preferred	54¼	55¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	106½	106½
Central of New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	108	110¼
Erie	32¼	32¼
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅜	24¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	17	17⅛
Harlem	124	124

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of Stocks and the total number of sales of each:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	99¼	99⅛	1,700
Erie	32¼	31	15,400
Lake Shore	72½	71	39,000
Wabash	34¾	33¼	7,000
North-western	37⅛	34¾	14,800
North-western Preferred	53¾	53¾	100
Rock Island	97	95¾	7,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅜	33	6,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Prf	52	52	100
Ohio & Mississippi	24¼	23½	700
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1¼	1⅛	300
Missouri Pacific	40	40	100
Union Pacific	26	25	5,500
C., C. & I. Central	17¼	16½	1,300
Panama	110⅝	108	900
Western Union Telegraph	71¾	70	29,400
Pacific Mail	44¼	42¼	17,600
Total sales			147,500

The following were the latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	116¾	117¼
6s, 1881, Registered	115⅞	116
6s, 1881, Coupons	117¼	116½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¾	113
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	113
5-20s, 1864, Registered	115	115¼
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¾	117
5-20s, 1865, New, Registered	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117½
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅛	117¼
10-40s, Registered	112¼	112½
10-40s, Coupons	112½	112⅝
5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112⅝
5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88¾	89
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	81½	82

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for State Securities:

Ala. 8s, '86	45	H. & St. J., due '87	92
California 7s	110	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.	18
Connecticut 6s	102⅜	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	18
Georgia 6s	75	N.C.6s,N.C.R., J.&J.	35
Ga. 7s, new bds	88½	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	35
Ga. 7s, indorsed	80	N.C.6s,do.c.off, J.&J.	25
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	80	N.C.6s,do.c.off,A.&O	25
Kentucky 6s	97½	Ohio 6s, '81	101½
Louisiana 6s	20	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Louisiana new bds	20	South Carolina 6s	25
Louisiana 8s,lev.bds.	22	So. Ca. Apr. & Oct.	18
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99	So. Ca. Non-Fd. bds.	5½
Mo. 6s, due in '75	97	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	57
Mo. 6s, due in '76	95	Tenn. 6s, n., ex c.	57
Mo. 6s, due in '77	94	Texas 10s of 76	90
Mo. 6s, due in 78	93½	Virginia 6s, old	30
Mo. 6s, due in '80	92½	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	30
Asy. or Un. due '92	91	Virginia 6s, con. bds.	51

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 1st bs	101½	Buf. & State Line 7s.	96
Al. & Sus. 2d bs	100	Lake Shore Div. bs.	96
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	21	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d.	88
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s,g.	54	M. C. Cons. 7s. 1902.	96
Chi. & Alton S. F.	100¼	N. Y. & N. Haven6s.	100½
Chi. & Alton 1st	104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	92½
Joliet & Chicago 1st	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	89
St. L., Jack. & C.1st.	94	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.	102
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	102¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C	104½
Cen. of N. J., Conv.C.	102½	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, 1875.	101
M. & St.P. 1st 8s,P.D.	107	Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	88¾
M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D.	80	Western Pac. bs.	81½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104	Union Pacific 1st bs.	81
Chi. & N. W.Con.bs.	85½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	79
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Un. Pac. Income 10s.	76¼
C.& N.W.Coup.G.bs.	77	Un. Pac. Sinking F.	63½
Gal. & Chi.Extend.	102	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Gal. Chicago 2d	97½	Pac.R.7s,guar.byMo.	97½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	100	P., Ft. W.& Chi. 1st.	101
Del.,L.&W. 7s, Conv.	103⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	99¼
Morris & Essex 2d.	103½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.	99¾
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	96	C., C. & Ind. 1st	81½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	100	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	93
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	97	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	50
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	96	Alton & T. H. 1st	102
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	92	Al. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
Long Dock bonds	98	Al. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	70
Buf.,N.Y.& E.1st,'77.	86	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75.	100½	Tol., P. & War.,E.D.	79½
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d.	99½	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	96
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7₩c.	102½	Tol. & W.1st,St.L.D.	77
Clev. & T. new bs	97	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	79
Clev., P. & A..old bs.	99½	Great West. 1st,1888.	91
Clev.,P.& A.,new bs.	97	Great West. 2d. 1893.	75
Det., Mon. & T. bs.	100	Quin. & Tol.1st,1890.	80
Buf. & Erie new bs.	97	Pek., L. & Dec. 1st. 7	72½

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	146	Mechanics'	132
American Exchange	110¾	Merchants'	118
Central National	99¾	Merchants' Exch'ge	106½
City	300	New-York	121
Commerce	119	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	90
Fourth National	101½	New-York County	200
Gallatin National	128	Ninth National	100
German American	92	Pacific	165
Gold Exchange	110	People's	140
Grocers'	95	Phenix	96
Hanover	99	Republic	108
Imp'rs' & Traders'	192	St. Nicholas	109½
Irving	123	Union	136¾
Manufs.'& Merch'ts'.	50		

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The Farragut Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The Firemen's Trust Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The Amity Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₩ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ Cent.*, also an extra dividend of *Five ₩ Cent.*, both payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Principal and Interest in Gold.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, with Traffic Guarantee of Eastern Railroad Company, of Massachusetts, for sale by

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y. | Fairbanks, Brown & Co., 2 Milk st., Boston.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15, 1874.

There was a fair but slow trade in Beeves at One Hundredth Street Yards, on this forenoon at 9½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weights from 5½ cwt., strong, to 9 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Grass Calves sold in large lots from 4⅛c.@4¼c. ₩ lb. Veals sold from 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Sheep sold from 5½c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Lambs from 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs were not quoted; City Dressed opened from 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Trade in Live Stock closed firm.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. Gillis sold 94 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 42 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 29 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt. S. Ulery sold for self and Goff 165 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 91 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head on a few of the tails, weight 7¼ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for T. C. Eastman 100 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 90 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., strong; 146 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 106 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant; 141 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 23 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 136 good Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt. The firm of Morris, Walxels & Co. had on sale 667 head of horned Cattle, chiefly disposed of as follows: S. Schuster sold 91 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 56 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold 68 fair Missouri Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale 100 Cherokee Steers. M. Goldsmith sold 95 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weights from 7¼ to 7½ cwt.; held on sale 78 Texan Steers. M. Lauterbach sold 79 fair Missouri Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McGraw sold 37 grass Calves, weight 6,740 lbs., at 4⅛c. ₩ lb.; 34 grass Calves, weight 6,140 lbs., at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 700 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 2 Veals at $19; 9 Lambs, weight 570 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb. J. Kirby sold 24 grass Calves, weight 1,770 lbs., at 4⅛c. ₩ lb.; 45 grass Calves, weight 182 lbs. ₩ head, at 4¼c. ₩ lb.; 45 grass Calves on private terms; and, on yesterday afternoon, 2 car-loads of grass Calves from 4⅛c.@4½c. ₩ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 80 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,400 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 203 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,880 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 294 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,450 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 189 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,900 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 24 Canada Sheep, weight 2,940 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 38 Canada Sheep, weight 4,100 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 164 Canada Lambs, weight 10,450 lbs., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 153 Canada Lambs weight 9,750 lbs., at 8¾c. ₩ lb.; 27 State Lamps, weight 1,520 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 58 State Lambs, weight 3,330 lbs., at 9½c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 396 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,820 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 13, 1874: 115 head of horned Cattle, 4,486 Sheep and Lambs, 290 Calves, 3,303 Hogs, 33 Horses; all, save the horned Cattle, on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards: 2,030 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 541 Veals and Calves, 113 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 1,976 Sheep and Lambs, 9 Cows, 639 Veals and grass Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,879 Hogs, 213 Veals and Calves, 1,663 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 11 cars reported to arrive, 1,139 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,633 head, or 449 cars against 431 cars for the same time last week. Market fairly active at about yesterday's prices for good stock; common Cattle a shade off, about 2,000 head disposed of; sales of 709 Illinois Steers, ranging from 945 lbs. to 1,419 lbs., at $5@$6; 400 Ohio Steers, ranging from 925 lbs. to 1,406 lbs., at $5 25@$6 40; 20 Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 9 2 lbs., at $4 62½; 300 Texas Steers, ranging from 866 lbs. to 1,297 lbs., at $4 05@$5 45; 100 Cherokee Steers, ranging from 840 lbs. to 910 lbs., at $4 15@$4 60; 300 Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,205 lbs. to 1,215 lbs., at $6@$6 25; 500 Indiana Steers, ranging from 988 lbs. to 1,471 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 20; 250 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,100 lbs. to 1,410 lbs. at $5 60@$6 50; 100 Michigan Steers, ranging from 847 lbs. to 1,095 lbs., at $4 50@$4 52½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 7,600 head for the same time last week; market active at ⅛c.@¼c. decline; Canada Lambs, $6@$7 75; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5 50; Western Sheep, $4 50@$4 75; sales of 3,500 Canada Lambs, ranging from 57 lbs. to 63 lbs., at $6@$7 75; 300 Canada Sheep, ranging from 88 lbs. to 128 lbs., at $4 80@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day 6 4 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,200 head, against 7,300 head for the same time last week; market still bare of stock; Yorkers, $6@$6 25; Heavy Hogs, $6 50@$6 75.

CHICAGO, JULY 15.—Cattle receipts, 2,400; market fairly active for Stockers; shipping grades lifeless; closing dull and easy; sales of Butchers at $2 50@$4 00; Stockers, $3 50@$4 25; a few Choice, $5 50@$6 12½; shipments, 1,700. Live Hogs firmer and higher; receipts, 7,500; market quite active at $5 80@$6 35 for Common to extra, with the bulk of the sales at $5 90@$6 20; shipments, 6,500. Sheep firm; receipts, 1,000; prices higher; sales of Poor to Extra at $3@$5 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—Flour quiet at $4 50 for Superfine; $5 25 for Single Extra; $6@$7 for Treble Extra; $7 25@$8 for choice do. Corn quiet at 85c. for Yellow Mixed; 89c. for White do.; 90c. for White. Oats firm at 67c.@68c. Bran dull at 92½c. Hay sold at $24 for prime in warehouse. Pork firmer and scarce at $22 25. Dry-salted Meats sold at 8¼c. for Shoulders. Bacon quiet at 9¾c. for Shoulders: 11¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams scarce at 16c.@17c. Lard firm at 12½c. for Tierce; 13¼c.@13½c. for Keg. Sugar dull at 7⅞c. for common; 8c. for fair. Molasses—Nothing doing. Whisky dull at 97c. for Louisiana; $1 03 for Cincinnati. Coffee quiet at 19½c.@23½c. for ordinary to prime. Corn-meal firm at $4 50. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand to-day: Pork, 2,309 bbls.; Lard, 678 tcs. and 2,043 kegs; Bacon, 700 casks; Hams, 160 tcs.; dry-salted Meats, 76 casks. Gold, 110. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 38@$5 39.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; declined 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 12½@$1 12¾, spot; $1 12½@$1 12⅝ July; $1 08¾ August; Rejected, 99c. Corn dull and drooping; closed firmer at 61c.@61¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats excited; prices higher; sales of No. 2 at 50½c., spot; 47½c. July; 35c. August. Rye firm and scarce at $1, spot. Barley dull and nominal. Pork excited; prices higher; sales at $19 87½, spot or August; $19 95@$20 September. Lard quiet, and unchanged at 11⅜c., spot, July or August. Freights active and steady; Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c. Whisky sold at 95c. On the call of the board this afternoon Wheat closed steady at $1 12¾, July; $1 08⅞, August. Corn dull at 61⅜c., July; 60⅞c., August. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 172,000 bushels Corn, and 20,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 346,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 22,100 bbls.; Wheat, 89,600 bushels; Corn, 388,878 bushels; Oats, 525 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 94,370 bushels; Corn, 158,320 bushels; Oats, 14,950 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 19,600 bushels; Corn, 76,488 bushels; Oats, 23,204 bushels. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5¼c. Flour steady; sales, 1,200 bbls. on range: Western Spring, $6 50@$6 75; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $7 25@$7 75; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bbls. No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 34; 75,000 bushels White Wisconsin, in bags, at $1 35. Corn dull; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2, in car lots, at 70c. Oats firm; sales of No. 2 Western at 58c. Rye nominally $1 10. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer, at $1 17@$1 20 for prime Red; $1 25@$1 30 for choice do., August. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 65c. on track; 63c., August. Oats—No 2 higher, at 57c. on track. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork firm at $20 75. Dry-salted Meats active and higher; sales of Shoulders at St. Joseph and Quincy at 7c.; here, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, up country, 9½c.; here, 10c.; Clear Sides, up country, 9¾c.; here, 10¼c.; also large lots up country on private terms. Bacon steady and scarce, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Shoulders; 10¾c.@11c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11¼c.@11½c. for Clear Sides. Lard higher; small lots of Refined at 12c.@12¼c. Live Hogs firm; prices range from $5 40@$6 40. Cattle firm and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, and 1,400 Cattle.

OSWEGO, July 15.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 2,300 bushels No. 3 White Wabash at $1 49; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 57; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 37. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars High-mixed at 73c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted, $30 for Unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c. to New-York; Lumber $3 to the Hudson, $3 50 to Newburg, $3 75 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—35,500 bushels Wheat, 24,500 bushels Corn, 618,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—13,700 bushels Wheat, 74,800 bushels Corn, 1,130,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, July 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 47 for No. 1 White Wabash New; $1 48¼ for No. 2 do., Old; $1 37 for do., New; No 3 do., Old, $1 25; New, $1 16; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 28; Extra, $1 50; Amber Michigan, cash and July, $1 22½; No. 1 Red, $1 30; New, do., $1 27; No. 2 Red, $1 18½; August $1 17. Corn dull and lower, at 66c. for high Mixed, cash and August; 65½c.@65¾c. for Low Mixed; 64¾c. for no grade. Oats quiet but firm at 58c. for No. 1; 56c. for Michigan; 51c. for Rejected. Freights dull; nothing doing. Receipts—19,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments small.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Flour steady. Wheat firm at $1 12@$1 18 for Red, $1 20@$1 27 for White. Corn firm at 66c.@68c. for Mixed. Oats firm and scarce at 56c.@62c. for Mixed, 63c.@70c. for White. Rye firm and scarce; held at $1 05@$1 10. Butter easier; not quotably lower. Pork firm; sales at $19 75@$19 87½; generally held at $20. Lard quiet but firm at 11c.@11½c. for Summer, 12¾c.@13c. for Kettle jobbing lots. Bulk-meats sold at 7⅛c. for Shoulders delivered; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Bacon firm at 8⅜c. for Shoulders, 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Flour steady; sales 250 Extra Spring at $5 25. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 21 for No. 1, $1 17¾ for No. 2, cash and July, $1 14 August, $1 09 September. Oats dull; declined 3c.@4c.; No. 2, 52c. Corn dull and 1c. lower at 62¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring firm for cash; weak for futures; sales at $1 05, September. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 76c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c.@68c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75c. Pork dull and a shade lower at $20 50. Bacon firm at 8⅝c. for Shoulders, 10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. 11¼c. for Clear Sides. Bulk-meats firm at 7⅜c. for Shoulders, 9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 13c.@13½c. Whisky sold at 94c.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Flour dull and lower at $4 50@$8 50. Corn—An advance asked but none established; Yellow held at 82c.@83c. Oats—Market bare. Provisions quiet but firm. Lard sold at 12½c.@13½c. Pork, $21. Bacon sold at 8⅜c. for Shoulders, 11¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. for Clear Sides.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15.—Spirits of Turpentine firm; 32c. bid. Rosin steady; $1 65@$1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Yellow Dip, $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
169—Cameron vs. Hein, &c.	178—Connor, Sheriff, vs. The Gladdeus Rua Coal and Iron Company.
193—Falkenberg vs. Immen.	180—Matter of Naylor.
195—Bouth vs. North.	181—Matter of Manning.
196—Howard Mission Home vs. The Mayor, &c.	192—Roehke vs. The Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad Co.
47—DeWolf vs. Owen.	199—Whiting vs. Foster, &c.
182—Wietjen vs. St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Co.	200—Western Railroad Co. vs. Payne, &c.
187—Dawes, &c., vs. Sparry.	201—Winchell vs. Winchell.
43—Treadwell vs. Pomeroy.	202—Matter of Selverman relative to opening Lexington avenue.
94—Williams vs. Symington.	203—Whiting vs. Foster.
127—Werler vs. Waldeck.	
167—Jeliffe vs. Elmore.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James Gillespie, robbery.	Rosa Ann Mulligan, Rosanna Elmore, grand larceny.
Carlotta Shotwell, grand larceny.	Eugene Smith, larceny from the person.
Frederick Henderson, grand larceny.	Charles A. Lindeau, Jane Fletcher, larceny from the person.
William Miller, grand larceny.	
Ann Donnelly, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 15.

By Judge Lawrence.

Merritt vs. Briggs; stay granted on condition. Memorandum.

Kennedy vs. Barandon; an allowance of five per cent. on the amount of judgment. Memorandum.

Redfield vs. The Enfield Manufacturing Co.; motion for the appointment of a Receiver granted, with $10 costs.

Minford vs. Allinton; motion denied. Memorandum.

Reber vs. Schultz. Memorandum.

Holyoke vs. Adams; motion is denied, with $0 costs.

Burrell vs. Wheeler; motion to strike out answer as shown granted: $10 costs.

De Wolf vs. Owen; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wright vs. Lemon. Memorandum.

Stone vs. Dodge. Memorandum for counsel.

Hecker vs. Jost; motion denied. Memorandum.

McIntosh vs. Fisk. Memorandum.

Mander vs. Mander; motion granted.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company; memorandum.

George F. A. Chambers vs. Samuel J. Chambers; opinion.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

John Tendra vs. August Wics; motion denied with $10 costs.

Thomas Dunphy vs. William S. Poulin; see memorandum.

Hubner vs. Roosevelt; motion granted on payment within two days of $10 costs of motion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Hynes vs. Mooney; see memorandum.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Before Judge Spaulding and a Jury.

CARELESS BUILDERS—"A SKIN JOB."

Joseph Ross vs. Robert Finan.—This case, although involving simply the recovery of money under a building contract, is of more than usual importance in that it discloses the careless and imperfect manner in which builders too frequently fulfill, or rather fail to fulfill, the conditions of their contracts, and the strict responsibility to which the court declares they should be held. It appeared by the testimony in the case that, according to plans and specifications prepared by one Bernard McGurck, who claims to be a professional architect, the plaintiff contracted to erect for the defendant, at Hunter's Point, a first-class tenement-house at a cost of over $7,000. Plaintiff proceeded to fulfill his contract, and, during the progress of the work, each installment was promptly paid by defendant as called for by the contract. Of the last installment, however, due on the completion and delivery of the building, the defendant withheld the sum of $900, he having discovered that in many respects the work had not been performed according to contract, and claiming that, instead of having money to pay to plaintiff, the latter was liable for damages in a large amount for his failure to fulfill his contract. Plaintiff thereupon brought suit to recover the amount claimed by him, and defendant set up a general denial and counter claim. This suit was sent before a referee, and after considerable testimony was taken, the plaintiff's counsel withdrew the suit and paid costs. Subsequently was commenced the present suit for the same cause of action, and came on for trial before the court and jury. The defendant's counter claim for work not performed, materials not furnished, inferiority of materials furnished, defects and imperfections in the work, and delay in its completion, amounted in all to over $3,000. For plaintiff the chief witnesses were himself and the architect, (whom defendant claimed to have been in collusion for the purpose of slighting the work,) and some of plaintiff's workmen, whose testimony was to the effect that, with some few exceptions, the contract had been substantially complied with. On the part of defendant, others of the workmen were produced, whose testimony was to the effect that the contract had been complied with; materials called for therein were not furnished, either in kind or quantity, and that plaintiff had given them to understand that they were to make it a "skin job." A "skin job" was explained by the witness to be a job where the plans and specifications called for a certain class and quality of materials, and a different and inferior class was used. A number of experts were examined on the part of defendant, and their testimony, with that of other witnesses, was to the effect that in the flooring, inch, instead of inch and a quarter plank, was used; that there was but one girder, instead of two; that the cellar and foundation walls were but six feet deep, instead of eight; that the quantity of pipe, shelving, closets, hooks, &c.: was deficient; that as a compromise for violating the contract in the thickness of flooring, plaintiff was to lay the hall flooring of Georgia pine and black walnut, but did not do it; that the plastering was of a very inferior quality and unevenly put on; that one wall of the house was not plumb, and that the building, "skin job" and all as it was, was not completed until thirty days after the time fixed by the contract. All these experts concurred in estimating the whole damage to defendant at over $3,000, and that the building could be made to conform to the contract only by tearing it down and rebuilding it.

In his charge to the jury Judge Spaulding pointed out a number of the deficiencies in material and work, amounting to several hundred dollars, as to which the testimony on the part of the defendant was undisputed, and instructed them that defendant must have credit for these absolutely. As to other items of damage, he left it to the jury to determine on the testimony, the question of damage and the amount thereof. He further charged them that, if they found the contract to have been violated by plaintiff in any essential particular, he could not recover at all. In the course of his remarks the Judge took occasion to refer to the number of accidents and frequent loss of life resulting from the too common practice of builders carelessly constructing buildings for which they have contracts. Nothing could be more reprehensible, he said, nothing meaner or deserving of more severe censure and punishment, than for a builder, in violation of his contract, to use inferior material or apply careless workmanship in the construction of a building the defects whereof may in many instances never be discovered until results fatal to life and property ensue. For these reasons, where contractors take the money of their principals, they should be held to a strict performance of their contract, and in this respect the evidence shows a non-performance of the contract in any essential particular the plaintiff should not be permitted to recover.

The jury, after having deliberated some time, returned the unexpected verdict of $600 in favor of plaintiff, and thereupon counsel for the defendant asked leave of the Court to move to have the verdict set aside and a new trial granted. This motion, counsel said, he desired to make, on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence and against the charge of the Court; that the testimony had clearly and unequivocally established the fact, not only that the contract had been substantially violated in some essential particular, but that it had been violated in almost all essential particulars, and, upon such a state of facts and in accordance with the charge of the Court, a verdict in favor of plaintiff was clearly unwarranted. Judge Spaulding said he would entertain the motion and after hearing argument of counsel on both sides rendered his decision setting aside the verdict and granting a new trial to defendant.

Mr. Redhill, for plaintiff; Samuel G. Courtney for defendant.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FAUSTUS—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SUDDEN THOUGHTS—TRUMP CARD—Mr. Geo. Darrell and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The political world is so dull just now that the address of the Republican Congressional Committee ought to be welcomed as a relief to the jaded reader. For some time past we have heard of nothing but HAVEMEYER and "Cæsarism," and both subjects are stale, flat, and unprofitable. JOHN KELLY is trying to revive the Tammany Ring, and he is assisted by all the newspaper "editors" who have fraudulent claims against the City for advertising—including "Hon." HUGH HASTINGS, (who dines with the President and Mr. CHILDS,) and who fabricated a bill for $90,000, which the Board of Audit cut down to less than $14,000. Here was an attempted swindle of $76,000—in the old days it would have been thought nothing of. HASTINGS stood bondsman for TWEED, in gratitude for favors received—can anybody be surprised that he and men like him should desire to see TWEED and his gang in power once more, or that they should abuse everybody who was interested in bringing about their overthrow? But all the hubbub thus excited cannot properly be classed with political events. A few newspapers are attacking Gov. DIX, but they are not worth attention. The Democrats are chirping feebly, but they make less noise than a bull-frog or a katydid. Everything is stagnant, and at such a moment the Republican Congressional Committee come out with an address which at least cannot be called dull. It is better reading by far than is afforded by the moon-struck essayists on "Cæsarism," or by the harpies who have fattened on City plunder in years gone by, and are now anxious to revive the glorious days of TWEED and SWEENY.

At the Democratic Conference at Saratoga a cut and dried address was submitted to the assembled delegates, who were chiefly from the rural districts. The simplicity of the hay-loft and cheese-press Democracy has seldom been more egregiously imposed on than by the statements of this remarkable document. They are gravely assured that the advent of the "troubled night" in 1860 brought with it a party of but "one idea," whose course has been steadily downward, and whose policy "has always been unjust and proscriptive." In other words, the war settled nothing that may not still be called in question, and the constitutional amendments were merely a sequel to "powers not conferred by the Constitution," usurped "under the plea of necessity." After this who shall say that Bourbonism is extinct in the Democratic party? At a meeting held where the chief spokesman appears to have been Ex-Confederate Colonel FELLOWS, it is perhaps surprising that the declaration of principles did not go even further than this. Something looking toward indemnity for the emancipated slaves would have followed quite naturally in such a connection.

The authors of the address appear, however, to have overrated the verdancy of the rural Democrats. Their representatives at Saratoga cautiously resolved to submit the address, before publication, to Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who, by the way, was talked of as the best available candidate for Governor. If our slippery and garrulous friend has any sense of humor left him, he will hardly be able to repress a smile at the claim made on behalf of his party that throughout all its errors, &c., it has "always contended for a sound currency; for resistance to the encroachments of monopolists and the evils of private legislation." The recent votes of Western Democrats in Congress furnish a curious commentary on the first claim, and the career of Mr. TILDEN himself is the best possible demonstration of the absurdity of the second. The *World* contemptuously styled him a "railroad lawyer" at a not very remote period, and in point of fact he has the questionable honor of being the author of three-fourths of the railroad charters of the North-western States. According to the new school of Western Democrats, these furnish most flagrant examples of "the encroachments of monopolists and the evils of private legislation." In these and other respects, the Saratoga manifesto displays the well-established capacity of the Democratic leaders for uniting turgid nonsense with bald misrepresentation. The conference gave little evidence of unity in the party, and still less of enthusiasm, and as a preliminary to a victory in the State in November, which is to decide the Presidential campaign in advance, it was certainly a spiritless and unpromising gathering.

A "Young Democracy" fight is in progress at Albany, and family secrets are coming out, as they did during a similar quarrel in this City. The Albany Tammany Society is described by the rebels against its authority in cheerful terms like these: "Ku-klux men who were bound together by an oath, and who sought only their own selfish ends by means at once secret and infamous." The Democratic primary of the period is, in a fit of candor, thus characterized: "Every one knew that voting was a mere farce—that the electors did *not*, and that the inspectors *did* elect, and as a consequence our Conventions partook of the same character." The following theory of repeated Democratic defeats in Albany County is ingenious, though not quite so intelligible as might be desired: "Men were nominated only to be betrayed, and when nominated for important positions, only because these Ku-klux knew that the men whom they would prefer to nominate would inevitably be beaten, revenge for being thus compelled to even nominate decent men was taken by infamously betraying them at the polls."

A great many Generals besides Sir GARNET WOLSELEY have objected to the presence of newspaper correspondents in the neighborhood of head-quarters in the field. They have seldom, however, thought of the ingenious and effectual means adopted by the Carlists for ridding themselves of the intruders. That is simply to dub them all spies, try them by a drum-head court-martial, and shoot them "on the spot." The correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* has been already treated in this summary fashion, and others of his luckless colaborers are said to be in a fair way to follow him. This plan may enable the Carlists to keep their military operations secret, but it will certainly not exalt them in public opinion, so far, at least, as the newspapers are able to express it.

The various gentlemen who, in different parts of the country, are straining their powers and risking their lives to walk impossible distances in incredibly short spaces of time, will be very much taken aback by the announcement that a young woman in England has just accomplished the difficult feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours. What is more, she did it neither for honor or glory, but simply to enable her father to win the paltry wager of £50. The feat has been performed, we believe, but three times—first by Capt. BARCLAY, secondly by DONAHUE, who walked at Springfield, and who nearly killed himself in the effort. A few more achievements of this kind and we shall have to revise our notions of the "weaker" sex.

A case is now before Judge LAWRENCE which will test the efficacy of the act of 1874 to put a stop to the endless suits against the City for the vacation of assessments. This case turns upon the technical omission usually selected as the ground for such applications, the failure to advertise in all the designated Corporation newspapers. The law of 1874 was specially drawn to meet such cases as this, and provides that no assessment shall be vacated on other grounds save those involving fraud in the conduct of the work for which property-owners are called upon to pay. If the act of 1874 fails to cure such an irregularity as that pleaded in the case in question, it will entirely fail of the purpose for which it was passed.

There is no further news of kidnapped little CHARLEY ROSS, unless the following "personal" in the *Ledger*, obviously inserted by the father of the child, can be called news: "ROS—Am anxiously awaiting an answer." Some of the Philadelphia papers have at length wakened up to a perception of the fact that they ought to say something about the shameful neglect of the local authorities to try energetic means for the discovery of the kidnappers. The sleepy journals of the Quaker City were evidently very much astonished to find that the abduction of a child was regarded as an incident of painful interest by the entire press of the rest of the Union. One or two of them do not appear to have made even that discovery yet. It will probably require another month to render the subject old enough for treatment in one of the *Ledger's* moral essays.

Naturally enough, European Governments, unwilling to see their population lessened by emigration to this country, will make use of the exposure of frauds of emigration agents in Europe. An extract from a Philadelphia journal, reprinted in THE TIMES yesterday, showed how these agents had circulated handbills in Great Britain holding out, among other inducements, the promise of obtaining labor on the Centennial Building at Philadelphia. Ten thousand workmen, one lying bulletin said, were wanted for this structure alone. The French Government have promptly published a note warning the people against emigrating without making inquiry of the Administration in reference thereto; and the warning is enforced by the statement that emigrants have made application to the Government for means to return to France, "particularly from Philadelphia." Of course, our Philadelphia friends are guiltless of any part in this cruel deception; but there ought to be some means of finding out and justly stigmatizing its authors.

The Attorney General has advised the Controller of the Currency that under the new law the unissued portion—about four millions—of the original $354,000,000 of legal-tenders may now be redistributed. He has also decided that the provisions of the old law hold good in regard to the deposit of bonds required from newly-organized national banks. This provides for a deposit of $30,000 from banks having a capital of $50,000, and a deposit of $50,000 for banks having a capital of three times that amount.

THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

The Republican Congressional Committee have issued an address to the people which deserves to be regarded as the most important political document of the year. We trust, therefore, that our readers will give it a careful perusal, and in order to assist them to do that we have printed it unabridged, and in good type. The tendency of most people in this sort of weather is to "skip" long articles in small print, and we have endeavored to guard against this pardonable weakness of human nature by a liberal use of type.

The committee address themselves to the task of giving a review of political events since the accession of the Republican Party to power. The work is performed with a vigor which could scarcely be looked for in midsummer, and we should think there is no Republican who will not feel a deep interest in recalling the great incidents in which his party has played so conspicuous a part. The course of the Democrats prior to 1861 is traced, not without many caustic touches, and we can quite imagine that the Democratic press generally will pronounce this Address to be one of the worst ever issued. The awkward point about it is that there is no getting round its statements. It deals with facts, and there is no answer to those facts.

It is shown that the Democratic party did not provide us with either a capable, powerful, or an economical government. It left multitudes of errors to be corrected, and on every hand bad work to be undone. The great improvements demanded by the progress of the people were neglected, and it was not until the Republican party came into power that these improvements received adequate attention. There were an army and a navy, but the first was officered by men who "had been educated in every soldierly grace but that of allegiance," and the latter was "scattered in remote seas" when the nation most needed it. "In all these years," says the Address, "the national character had not been raised an inch. On the contrary, through them all it had fallen constantly lower and lower." Then came the remarkable treachery of 1861, and the rebellion. From that period the record of the Republican Party has been one of almost uninterrupted success. The rebellion was crushed, slavery was suppressed, public credit has been maintained, the development of the country has gone on without cessation, and at a rate never known before. "It will require a great deal of rhetoric," remark the committee, "to persuade the country that it is being ruined by a government which in thirteen years has advanced its credit throughout the money markets of the world full thirty-three per cent., and has nearly trebled its surplus productions."

The Address will be found to deal with these great changes in a trenchant and animated spirit, calculated at least to arrest the attention of anybody who once begins to read it. The course of the Democratic party in opposition is afterward traced, but not in a way which will be satisfactory to the Democratic leaders. But, as before, the facts presented are undeniable—if there had been any answer to them we should have been favored with it long ago; but there is no answer. The Democrats do, indeed, cry out that the Republican party is no better than their own—that dishonest men are in our ranks as well as in theirs. But this kind of *tu quoque* is effectually disposed of by the Address. "Every time a rogue has been punished the opposition has shouted, 'See how corrupt Republicans are.' It is as if, whenever a surgeon removes a tumor from his patient, the mob shout, 'How very rotten the doctor must be.'" All this we have pointed out many times before, but the work is done once more, and with almost a superabundance of force and imagery, in the present Address.

Finally, the committee make a very strong appeal for the renewed support of the people. They show the absurdity of the cry that the "mission" of the Republican Party has been "accomplished." They show how much remains to be done—in securing fast what has been gained, in reforming the currency, in dealing with the vast question of transportation. Into the latter subject the committee enter at some length, and to-day we content ourselves with directing the attention of our readers to their remarks. It will be seen that a proposal which we have repeatedly recommended is also strongly urged by the committee. To-day, however, we must dispense with comments of our own in order to make room for the address of the committee. We cannot doubt that it will be universally read, and that it will have a very powerful effect in reviving the old enthusiasm of the great party whose achievements it recalls.

CHICAGO'S PENALTY.

A fire that sweeps off four or five million dollars' worth of property may well be considered a grave disaster. But Chicago, in 1871, lost so much more than this by fire, that the destruction made by the flames last Tuesday seems small. One plucky citizen telegraphs the sentiment of his neighbors: "Chicago can stand it." We are glad to believe this, though the sympathy of innumerable cities throughout the Republic is not therefore less precious. It is worth something to know that so many thousands of people are ready to help, even though Chicago does not need that help. But the worst is known, and the Garden City, with all its old-time cheeriness, is looking over the lists of losses, and making ready to rebuild.

The fire of 1871 began on the corner of De Koven and Jefferson streets, a few blocks west of the place where the flames of Tuesday's destruction first appeared. The whole section lies south of the business part of the city. It is built over with wooden dwellings, shops, saloons, stables, and small manufactories. To the extreme south, where the spaces are larger and less densely covered, there are many comfortable and expensive dwellings; but in the region which has so often nourished a great fire, the material is inflammable and the population is crowded. Tuesday's fire began on Taylor street, near Clark, the latter street running nearly parallel to the lake shore, and Taylor street being at right angles to both. Fanned by variable winds that sometimes blew fiercely, the flames traversed an area equal to eighteen or twenty blocks. Westward, the fire did not pass beyond Clark street, but southward it stretched to Twelfth, a street running at right angles to the lake. Northward the flames were stopped between Van Buren and Jackson streets, a distance of four and a half long blocks from the extreme southern limit. The boundary to the eastward—or in the direction of the lake—is not regularly defined. Clark street, the western line of the fire, is five and a half full blocks from the lake at this point, and the newly-burned district is in no place wider than five blocks. Michigan avenue, a fine open esplanade on the lake shore, built up with handsome dwellings on one side, narrowly escaped, though a few gaps were made here and there by the flames. Just westward of this avenue, however, the destruction was very great, and some of the buildings burned were elegant and costly. On the whole the city has escaped with a slight scorching, if we consider all the facts. There is always likely to be a high wind blowing to or from the lake. The compact, well-built centre of the city is surrounded by a vast phalanx of cheap wooden structures, and many kinds of trades and storage that are considered dangerous in a costly-built city are banished to these cheaper environs of Chicago.

There really seems to be no need to preach repentance and good works to Chicago. Her own journals have been the first to descry the obvious moral of Tuesday's fire. The sharp homilies of their yesterday's newspapers have for their illustration the smoking ruins of twenty blocks of city property lying on the verge of the district once covered by the greatest fire of modern times. It is always dangerous to put up wooden buildings in a great city. Sooner or later, they will certainly be burned, and their loss is not of so much account as their burning is to neighboring buildings that, otherwise might have stood unharmed. The fire on Tuesday may cost four millions; it might have cost fifty or one hundred millions, if there had been more of the ordinary conditions favorable to a great spread of the conflagration.

Nobody need think that Chicago, because it is surrounded by inflammable materials and is subject to high winds, is peculiarly a prey to the flames. Neither of these conditions existed in Boston, but that rich old city was smitten wofully by fire. In Boston the enemy came down on the high buildings and tinder-box roofs. How many of our Eastern cities are taking warning from that costly example? In New-York, for instance, we have seen since that time more than one tall, eight or ten storied affair shot up to the skies, out of the reach of every possible appliance for extinguishing fires. Hotels, warehouses, fancy business blocks, and other structures are rushed up faster and further than the invention of fire apparatus can follow them. We are imitating Chicago in furnishing fuel to feed flames that cannot be subdued. The old parts of the City, stored with explosives and food for fire, are crowded hard by gigantic piles that lift their heads to heights beyond the reach of hose, hydrant, or engine.

The latest great fire in Chicago would call for no special comment if it were not true that it is one of many similar disasters to the same city. If New-York is fortunately in a situation to read its homily to Chicago, it is also true that our own turn may come next. To be sure, the configuration of Manhattan Island is not favorable to any such long sweep of flames as that which Chicago has so often suffered; but we are accumulating material, heaping up the fire-traps, and eluding the appliances of science every day. Of more cities than New-York and Boston this is true. Everybody is in a hurry to build, to finish, and to get gain from property. But the day of reckoning will surely come for us at last.

A WORD FOR WORKING WOMEN.

There is no benevolent institution whose purpose is better than that of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, nor one which, according to our knowledge, is managed with more economy and discretion. It undertakes, not to give alms in any way, but to put women, and particularly young women of the better educated classes, who are dependent for a livelihood upon their own exertions, in the way of finding reputable and fairly-paying employment; to do all that can be done to protect them from the perils of such a life in a great city; to cheer them and instruct them, and generally to make them better and happier, and fit them either for the positions in which they are, or in the more natural relation of women, that of being wives and mothers. It provides occasional gratuitous entertainments for them, of an elevating, though (wisely) of a not too intellectual character. It is managed entirely by the self-sacrificing labors of ladies of the highest culture and social position, and, although it would do more good if it had more means, it has accomplished a great deal, and deserves encouragement and support.

The managers of this association have suggested to the employers of women the allowance of a half-holiday during the Summer months. The suggestion is a good one, and we cannot now see any reason why the granting of it would not be wise on the part of the employers. Such half-holidays are much more common in Europe than they are with us; and yet, in our climate, and with the consequent habits of our people, they might be much more appropriately granted here than there. The heat of our Summers has a very appreciable effect upon the business, and, what is more to the point, upon the buying habits of our people. The need of the continuous service of all those who are employed in the subordinate positions of retail trade is very much less in July and in August than it is at other seasons of the year; while, at the same time, in those months labor of all kinds is much more exhausting, and recreation is much more necessary. And this necessity is felt, of course, much more by women, from their weaker and more nervous organizations, than by men. Yet men have thus far the advantage in this respect. Many of our retail traders, notably the book-trade, close their places of business at 3 P. M. in July and August. But very few, indeed, of the stores and factories in which women are chiefly employed give this much-needed relaxation to their employes. Women engaged as teachers, either in the public or the private schools, do have it; for the schools are closed for the benefit of the children, who, however, really need their vacation no more than their weary, worried teachers do. But the sales-women, the female cashiers, accountants, and the waitresses, and the factory girls get none of this cheering health-bestowing relief from daily work at a season when work is most exhausting. This is not wise; and, regarded in a certain light, it is not fair. True, employers have the right to make such conditions with their employes as they choose to make, and they will, perhaps must, in the sharp competition of trade, make only such conditions as are for their own interest. But there is a comity in these things. Life cannot be lived, nor even business be done, quite like a "sum" in arithmetic. If men have half holidays in Summer, surely women are not unreasonable in asking for, or at least in wishing for, them. True, there is the hard old adage:

"Man must work from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

But the work which these women are oing is not woman's work, at least in the meaning of the old rhyme. It is not that work in which wifely and motherly love and household pride are the stimulus. It is merely such a part of man's work in former days as it has been found desirable to give to women, and it is exempt from all the considerations that apply particularly to women. There is this, however, to be said in favor of such relaxation for women, that cannot always be said in its favor for men—that, as a rule, women make better use of holiday time than men do. With men, too often a holiday means dissipation, or even debauchery. The effects of even the Sunday holiday upon the working man—no matter what the nature or the grade of his work—are historically recorded in the well-known old phrase, "Blue Monday." And thus, in the case of men, employers do feel the bad effects of holidays. Their male employes come to their work too often jaded, shattered, with aching heads and disturbed digestion, rather the worse than the better for the intermission of toil which should have bettered them as men and as workmen. Now, women almost never err in this way—at least young women of the grade of those for whom the ladies of the Christian Association put in this plea, do not. Employers will hardly fail to find that they are actually the gainers, if they act favorably upon this suggestion. Their female employes will be worth more to them because of the wanted recreation; they will work more cheerfully at least, and cheerful work is always the best. Moreover, they will be free to exercise a restraining influence upon many of the men who now have this half holiday. In all respects the recommendation seems a wise one.

SAFETY ON THE FERRIES.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* prints an account of a conversation between one of its reporters and Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, the President and Managing Director of the Union Ferry Company, in which the latter gentleman claims a great deal of credit for the corporation he manages. In five years, Mr. SMITH asserts, during which 200,000,000 of passengers have been transported across the ferries, not a single life has been lost, or even a single passenger injured "through the carelessness or inefficiency of the company's employes." Only one life was lost in any way, and that Mr. SMITH contends was due solely to the carelessness of the person who lost it, and who was naturally most interested in preserving it. He was a boy, and was sitting on the comb or bow of the boat, with his legs dangling over as she entered the slip. The vessel struck the piles, and the boy was crushed to death. Plainly that was his own fault, although with that magnanimity characteristic of great corporations, the deck hands would have "called him, or if necessary forced him away," had they not had just then more important matters to attend to.

This is positively the only death which has occurred on any boat of the Union Ferry Company during five years. People, it is true, drunk or suicidal, do now and then fall or jump overboard, but they are invariably fished up, or "have buoys thrown to them and are saved." This is certainly a gratifying statement if true. We have our doubts, however, of its strict accuracy, and we fear Mr. SMITH does not read the newspapers, or that his notions of carefulness and efficiency differ from most people's. Without having any exact record at hand, we venture to say that not one, but fifty, lives have been lost from these boats which would not have been lost with proper care and vigilance on the part of the company's servants. It is making a very modest estimate indeed to say that in five years a score of persons have been reported as drowned from these boats with scarcely an effort made to save them; and who shall estimate the unreported? It is but a few months since that, in response to repeated demands of THE TIMES, life-preservers were hung where they would be useful in case of accident, and this change was only made when a drunken man, allowed by the careful deck-hands to stand on the very edge of the boat, fell overboard and was drowned for want of an accessible life-preserver. On that occasion, as we stated at the time, it was only when threatened with physical violence by the excited passengers that the "careful and efficient" pilot stopped his vessel—too late, unhappily, for any chance of rescue. Moreover, it was found impossible for many precious minutes to reach the small boat on the upper deck, and when at last it was reached, it was found to be lashed too tightly to be launched without still greater loss of invaluable time, nor were there any facilities for launching it.

Now we freely admit that even the figures we have named would make a very small percentage of loss out of the enormous numbers carried on these ferries. We admit, too, that, almost without exception, the pilots of the company are really "careful and efficient" men, and that their avoidance of serious accident is exceptional and praiseworthy to a high degree. We give the company all credit for adopting the suggestions we have made, although it ought not to have been necessary for us to make them. Life-preservers are now hung on most of the boats, ready for use, outside the cabin doors; those which were formerly stowed away out of reach in the narrow passage between the cabins are now disposed in racks along the walls, and—Mr. SMITH tells us—boys are no longer permitted to sit where they can be crushed. But the Union Ferry Company must not claim more credit than it deserves. It has yet many things to remedy before we can give it unstinted praise. Passengers are still permitted to stand outside the chains, where they have no business to be. The chains, moreover, as at present hung, are by no means a sufficient safeguard, as is occasionally proved when a horse and wagon backs over them. Every one of these boats ought to be provided, bow and stern, with gates similar to those in use on the Jersey ferries. They should have seats on top and along the rails. The "gents'" filthy cabin should be abolished, and the "gents" turned out with their smoke and tobacco juice among the other animals on the deck. Finally, the "careful and efficient" deck hands should not secrete themselves in the recesses of the hold during the trip, but keep some sort of supervision over the passengers, especially at night. Ladies returning from the theatre are often annoyed by the foul language of drunken ruffians who ought to be summarily suppressed. These improvements, which the Union Ferry monopoly can readily afford to make out of its enormous profits, will render its boats much more comfortable and secure, and tend to give to the boast of its managers more weight than it seems to us at present to carry.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE SHORE END—DESCRIPTION OF THE CABLE—THE WORK OF SPLICING—A SCENE OF REJOICING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15.—The shore line of the direct Atlantic Cable is laid, and the end now lies embedded in a flat and desolate field at Straw's Point. The landing was made last night in the presence and with the assistance of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Ambassador anchored yesterday afternoon about three-quarters of a mile off the Point, and the cable-boats were stationed at her stern for the reception of the shore end of the cable. It is a powerful wire, two and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, weighing seventeen tons to the mile, and wound with powerful steel wires. The wire was passed over the wheels from the tank and pulled by seamen with the boats, being laid in coils from the outside toward the centre.

At 1:45 o'clock in the morning these boats started for the shore, the distance from the ship to the beach having been previously accurately measured by instruments. At 9 o'clock in the evening a line was attached to a strong rope, which was made fast on the shore and drawn taut on the ship. The cable from the boats was paid out slowly, and kept taut by strong pressure from a beam pressed upon the wire, which acted as a lever as it passed out. The Faraday launch preceded the other boats, steaming along the rope connecting with the shore. Two cutters followed, each containing a crowd of cable hands, who had hauled on the ropes and drew the last boat containing the cable in a direct line to the shore. The night was rather dark, and the procession of boats, lighted by solitary lanterns, presented a gloomy appearance, while the stillness was broken by the "Heave ho" of the cable hands and the wild, uncouth songs with which they accompanied their clock-like motions as they worked along the ropes.

One hundred salutes were fired from the shore, and volley after volley rolled and echoed over the waves as the cable neared the land. The Captain's gig accompanied the line, now directing the motions of the launch in port, and again falling to the rear, where the huge cable could be seen leaving the boats by jerks, as if unwillingly, and lighting up the water to the bottom with the phosphoric light excited by its motion. When the boats arrived on shore a large assemblage was in waiting, and the advent of the cable was greeted with cheers and volleys. A trench had been dug to the life-boat-house on the beach, and the powerful wire was laid down in this, being hauled up the beach by officers, friends, reporters, townspeople, and, in fact, everybody, including ladies. From 3 to 4:30 A. M. the work of hauling up the cable was continued and the splice to the already buried end completed. After the work was completed the boats for the Ambassador returned.

Next came the work of splicing. The outer and protective coat of wires, twelve in number, and each composed of two wires wound together, were first unwound from each section of the cable, then a deep winding of tarred and prepared oakum, which exposed another roll of eleven wires, was unwound. Beneath these is another winding of oakum, which covers a solid gutta-percha case of three layers, inclosing the main conducting wire of seven strands of very fine copper wire. When the wire was laid bare at the end of each section, the gutta-percha being cut away about two inches, each wire was filed down so as to shape them for jointing. They were then laid together, and wound with extreme care with fine copper thread, and over this melted gutta-percha was carefully dropped and rolled. The successive covers were then wound and connected, care being taken to avoid joining more than one covering at the same point. The work was completed at 6:30 o'clock. The tale of the delay of the Ambassador is a repetition of that given concerning the long trip of the Faraday. It was caused by fogs, and nothing more. The steamer started on the 3d of July, struck a fog immediately, and remained in it two days. On the 11th they passed a wreck, which they feared might be the ill-fated Faraday, but a nearer inspection proved these fears false. Passing the spot where the Atlantic was wrecked was another fearful reminder of the horrors which they had been taught to expect, but still no wrecked Faraday could be seen. After putting in at Halifax the Ambassador proceeded to Torbay, which is described as a wild, desolate country, like the other Torbay from which it takes its name, and there the news was received that the Faraday was in Portsmouth.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CHANCELLOR WALWORTH.

Mrs. Chancellor Walworth died at Saratoga yesterday morning. She had been ill for a long time, and her death was expected. The deceased lady was the wife of the late Chancellor Walworth, who died in 1867 at the age of eighty years, and mother of the unfortunate Mansfield Tracy Walworth, the author, whose tragic death a year ago, at the hands of his son Frank, at the Sturtevant House in this City, is still fresh in the minds of the public.

DEDICATION OF A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15.—The soldiers' monument, designed by Randolph Rogers, was dedicated here to-day. Vice President Wilson, Gen. Burnside, and other eminent men were present. The Grand Army posts of Worcester County were represented. There was a long procession, and orations by Ex-Gov. Bullock and Major Gen. Devens. The cost of the monument was $50,000.

THE NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15.—The executive officers of the New-England Agricultural Society were in session to-night, arranging for the coming fair. Obadiah Brown was appointed General Superintendent. Mayor Doyle is Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Robert Sherman Chairman of the Press Committee.

TROY IRON INTERESTS.

The Troy *Times* of the 13th inst. says: "All the stove foundries in this city are running, some on full time, others under a slight reduction. Trade is fair, and there are no prospects of any of the foundries shutting down this season. Pennsylvania iron dealers say that during the past ten days they had more orders for iron than during the previous six weeks. Iron dealers in this city have not had any such experience as yet. They hope for it, however."

WASHINGTON.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.

DECISIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE CURRENCY LAWS—THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW BANKS—THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Attorney General, in response to an inquiry of the Controller of the Currency as to the construction of the existing currency laws, has decided that it is lawful to redistribute the unissued portion of the orignal $354,000,000 of legal tenders. Of these there are nearly $4,000,000 which have been allotted, but which for various reasons have not been taken up by the banks to which they are assigned. The Attorney General also decides that the $55,000,000 may be redistributed in accordance with the terms of the recent Banking act to States having less than their proportion; that a national bank with a capital of $50,000 may organize upon a deposit of $30,000 in bonds, and that national banks with capital not less than $150,000 may organize upon a deposit of one-third of their capital stock in bonds. As to these last two points the Attorney General has supported the provisions of the old law, arguing that the new law does not interfere with them.

THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The legal gentlemen appointed by the Secretary of State under the law of Congress to index and annotate the new revised statutes of the United States are busily at work. They will not be able to conclude their labor until Dec. 1. Meanwhile there is some embarrassment, particularly in the Customs branch of the Government, owing to the inability to exactly understand what the present tariff on various articles is.

THE FRENCH POSTAL TREATY.

W. L. Hunt, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, has been dispatched to Saratoga to secure the signature of the President to the new postal treaty with France, an immediate signature to which is necessary, as under the convention the treaty must be proclaimed on Friday.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Department of Agriculture has received hopeful returns from the planters as to the condition of the cotton crop. The present indications are that the crop will be much larger and of a better quality than it has for some time been.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE REVISED STATUTES—LEGAL DIFFICULTIES.

A distinguished practitioner at the Supreme Court bar furnishes the following: The act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force on the 1st of December, 1873, was approved on the 27th of June, 1874, and it repeals all acts of Congress passed prior to the first-named date any portion of which is embraced in any section of said revision; but the enactment of said revision is not to affect or repeal any act of Congress passed since the first day of December, 1873; and all acts passed since that date are to have full effect as if passed after the amendment of the revision; and as far as such acts vary from or conflict with any provision contained in said revision, they are to have effect as subsequent statutes, and as repealing any portion of the revision inconsistent therewith. The first practical muddle which this state of the law has produced arises in the bankrupt case which occupies title 61, and covers 161 sections of the book. During the same day on which the revised statutes were approved, Congress amended the Bankrupt act of 1867, in many important particulars. The amendments called for the act of 1867, and not for the corresponding sections of the revised code; and the act of 1867 is itself so transposed, if not changed, as to render it impossible for the courts to proceed with safety until after the publication of the revised code. Many other chapters present a similar difficulty, so that it may now be truly said, no one knows the statute law of the United States.

DECISION ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Attorney General has decided that it is lawful to distribute such portion of the $354,000,000 as now remains unassigned and unissued, and, also, such amount of the $354,000,000 as may be retired by redemption and destruction, in accordance with the apportionment provided by the acts of March 3, 1865, and of July 12, 1870. He also decides that it will be lawful to redistribute the $55,000,000 of circulation authorized by the act of June 20, 1874, as applications are made therefor, to any State having less than its proportion, until it shall receive its full apportionment, as provided by that act; and he also decides that a national bank, with a capital of $50,000, may now be organized, as heretofore, upon the deposit of $30,000 of bonds, and that national banks with a capital of not less than $150,000 may be organized, as heretofore, upon the deposit of one-third of their capital stock in United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

The Attorney General has decided that the act of June 22, 1874, to amend the Customs Revenue laws, and to repeal moieties, does not repeal sections 11, 12, and 15 of the act of July 18, 1866, which provide the mode of proceedings by collectors in cases of seizure not exceeding in value $500, and also that the said act of 1874 does not forbid the receipt of moneys voluntarily tendered in payment of penalties under the Customs Revenue laws in cases in which no criminal offenses are condoned.

THE TREASURY AND THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Treasurer has decided that the national banks will be permitted to make good the amounts charged to the five per cent. fund for the redemption of their notes by remittances of national bank notes, thus saving the expense of remitting legal-tender notes from the Treasury Department in return for the bank notes redeemed and of the return of legal tenders by the banks to make good the five per cent. fund. The first deposit of five per cents must, however, be made in legal tenders in all cases.

RESULTS OF THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK SUSPENSION.

The suspension of the Freedmen's Savings Bank which retains the savings of many industrious colored men, is the chief subject of conversation among them. Three deaths have resulted indirectly from the suspension, the victims being women who went into a state of imbecility and collapsed at the loss of their savings.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury Department at the close of business to-day were:

Currency, $13,166,284; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,105,000; coin, $72,565,789, including $33,262,300 in certificates of deposit; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH JAPAN.

Articles for detailed regulations carrying into effect the postal convention between the United States and Japan were executed to-day at the Post Office Department between the Postmaster General and Gero Yano, the Japanese Charge d'Affairs ad interim.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson has been detached from temporary duty connected with the trial of the Tennessee, and ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery afloat at Philadelphia.

REDEMPTION OF BANK NOTES.

The sum of $432,264 in national bank notes was received at the Treasury to-day for redemption, making a total amount received to date $4,112,903.

FEATHER BEDS NO PROTECTION.

Lightning struck the house of Levi Harrison, at Trumbull, in Fairchild County, Conn., on Saturday evening, and Mr. Harrison, twenty-seven years old, his wife, and a daughter, two or three years old, who were sitting side by side on a bed, were instantly killed. The house took fire, but the neighbors soon extinguished the flames. The family were all found lying dead together on the bed, and Mr. Harrison was badly burned. It is a noteworthy fact that it was a feather-bed on which they were seated, and the event is calculated to destroy the confidence that most people have in feather beds as a means of safety during thunder-storms. Another dwelling in the same town, which had lightning-rods on two chimneys, was also struck.

SARATOGA.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

PRINCETON WINS THE FRESHMAN RACE—WILCOX, OF YALE, THE SCULLING RACE—ALL SARATOGA OUT TO SEE THE CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 15.—The movement to the lake to-day began about 12:30 o'clock, but this was only from the Springs. The country people from all the surrounding villages, not clearly understanding when the great race was to take place, began to harness up their old teams as early as 8 o'clock, long before the languid belles had even thought of getting up to take their matutinal Congress water. Still there was not that excessive movement which the great race will undeniably produce, for the uneasiness about the tickets prevented a large majority of the guests from going to the first day's contest. But in spite of the great holding back for the morrow's race, every team that could be engaged was taken at fancy prices, although the Saratoga Rowing Association has fixed a tariff of $6, and has done its best to enforce it. Money, however, is always king, and if one man is willing to pay $10 more than another for anything, he is pretty sure to get it, no matter what the regulations may be. There were fearful rumors about the Springs of hackmen who had received $50 for the two days, and despairing gentlemen in the search for teams almost gave up the attempt when they heard of such things. No doubt many paid sums as large as this, but upon the whole the teams for hire were not at exorbitant rates, considering the situation.

The road from the Springs to the lake is not quite four miles in length, and the carriages so closely blocked it that fast driving became impossible, and the most ordinary crow-bait steeds were quite as good as the thoroughbreds that could do their mile in three minutes. As the former were in the majority by long odds, perhaps this was fortunate. The road, naturally very sandy, had been watered by means of long wagons filled from tanks erected at every half mile along the course. There were no pretty faces peeking at the sightseers as they passed by in every variety of vehicle, for the very sufficient reason that there are no houses, the whole distance presenting alternately dark, gloomy pine forests, and fields of waving oats still green, and rye yellow for the harvest.

At Moon's, those who were for the Association Grand Stand got out of their carriages and descended the hill, while those who came from Congress Hall have the privilege of chairs in the grounds of the owner of Interlaken. The path from Moon's Dock to the grand stand was on planks laid on the shallow water at the edge of the lake. The holders of the coveted yellow tickets went beyond the grand stand proper, having a little one of their own. This was surmounted at equal intervals by college flags, and it was understood that the friends of each college would sit under their respective standards; but as this would have given about forty seats to one individual as regarded some of the colleges, the rule was tacitly dropped and every one took the seat that seemed most agreeable in his or her eyes. Excellent accommodation had been provided for the press, each member of the fourth estate receiving a ticket which was numbered; but as the Saratoga Rowing Association, in its desire to do the best possible for the press, had built a float some six feet out from the shore, and had even arranged writing desks and everything with the exception of an awning, no one was able to profit by their forethought until the sun had considerably mitigated his fury.

The first gun was fired forty minutes before the starting time, and everybody jumped, shouting, "They're off." This was, however, a thoroughly false alarm, and it was explained that the start would be given with a pistol, which could hardly be heard from a distance of two miles. As this necessitated an entire ignorance of the time of the start, there was some dissatisfaction among the unreasonable, although the arrangement was the very best possible.

And now every one began to be impatient, for every one being comfortably settled, naturally nothing remained save to long for the appearance of the scullers. During this spell of impatience the flag of Harvard fell down, a circumstance which was greeted by some with a derisive cheer, and by others treated as a sorrowful omen. The Freshman crew of Brown now passed, going splendidly, and were greeted with a series of "'rah! 'rah!" by their college mates. Their war cry very much resembles Harvard's, but has this difference, that Harvard shouts quickly "'rah-'rah-'rah!" and Brown gives out the same sound more slowly, and only twice. The colors of Brown on the grand stand devoted to the colleges were brown, and were placed last but one next to Yale, which were last. Those who sorrowed over the fall of the Harvard flag were not slow to point out that their flag was first in the series, which was true, Columbia being second, and Trinity third. These omens were the merest trifles, but they served to occupy the minds of impatient people, and supplied a needed topic of conversation. Through the medium of programmes, supplied on the course for the trifling remuneration of ten cents, the information was supplied that the contestants for the first race, the scullers, were as follows:

No. 1—East side of course, E. L. Phillips, Cornell.
No. 2—Ansley Wilcox, Yale.
No. 3—A. L. Devins, Harvard.

The race was a two-mile one, starting from a stake-boat in the southern part of the lake, and finishing opposite the grand stand. Phillips was the favorite, but there was very little betting. The sculler's match and the freshmen's race were both looked upon as delicate little trifles, to whet the appetite for the great contest on Thursday. Still there was no lack of interest in the scullers, and about 3:30 o'clock the glasses of all the party were turned toward the starting-place. There was a cry of "Here they come!" and yet all that could be seen were three little spots of white, flashing alternately in the sunlight. Upon examination this turned out to be an error, the starter of the false alarm having mistaken the little flags that adorn the buoys of the course for the sculls.

Ten minutes to 4, and yet there was no sign of the boats, although the programmes said so italically that there would be no delays encouraged or permitted. The college boys began to wax impatient, and from impatience they passed to practical joking of an alarming kind. They commenced acrobatic performances on the topmost bench of the stand, which had no railing and boarding at the back, and yawned diabolically over an abyss. Luckily this stopped after every one's nerves had been harrowed by the possibility of seeing a perilous descent of some young fellow to the certain destruction of his pants and the probable spraining of his ankle. Four o'clock, and yet no start. All this time the band was playing away at intervals, performing airs of popular operas and dances, and the people kept arriving until the little stand was crowded from top to bottom, and there were hundreds of folks standing on the float that stretched out into the water. Behind the stand was the steep sloping hill, covered with trees and shrubs, in which nestles the grotesque and gaudy cottage called Interlaken. The college men began to make bets that they could descend the timbers of the stand and climb up that hill in the shortest time possible, but were fortunately prevented by the Alumni. Their impatience was natural.

It was five minutes before 4 o'clock when the boat containing the judges, referee, and the members of the press, who were to do the heavy technical, steamed up from Moon's Dock, and passed the grand stand on her way up to the starting place. As she had to go two miles, this was a clear hint of how much longer every one would have to possess his soul in patience. Then came by another little steamer, and finally the Commodore Brady, with its attendant barges. The last, after some manœuvring, took up position alongside of the eastern finish boat. Of these there were two, each distinguished by a large white flag. Speculation was rife as to the inmates of the barge. Some said it was Commodore Vanderbilt's party; some A. T. Stewart; but some asserted that it was the President himself and his friends at this precise moment, when there was some consultation as to the propriety of cheering, which was negatived on account of the ignorance in which everybody was plunged as to the actual occupants of the barge, the band commenced playing Strauss' beautiful "Blue Danube," and in the entrancing melody all forgot their impatience and their heat, the broken vows of the starters, and the shameless conduct of the thermometer. It had been going up all day, and down beneath the lake bluff, on the western side, it positively got to such extreme heat one was absolutely afraid to look at it.

Half-past four o'clock, and yet nothing could be seen by the best glasses or the keenest eye. There was not a breath of air at the grand stand, and even the sail-boats, wandering about the points and little bays, had to be rowed, their canvas flapping idly to the mast. There was not a ripple on the water, nor could a happier time have been found for the scull race, and yet the hours kept gliding by and none of them were visible. This unworthy and ridiculous trifling with the patience of the public afforded an excellent topic for conversation, and if the criminals could only have heard some of the remarks launched to their address, their ears would be burning for the next twelve months. It seemed senseless to have fixed the preliminary gun so early, since it gave rise naturally to expectations that were not fulfilled. The feelings of *ennui* of many were so strong that they left their comfortable seats, and clambered down upon the float to take a look at the rest of the world. The larger stand was completely covered with visitors, and the heights above were black with spectators. The band was stationed at the southern end of this place, but the musicians were completely exhausted by the heat, and played as little as was consistent with the obtaining of their pay.

Boom! at 5 o'clock, went the gun, and the question now arose: "Was this the first gun or the last, and was the first fired in error?" As the moments glided by it became manifest that the latter supposition was the correct one. Thirty-five minutes afterward there was a second boom, and looking to the south of the lake, not far from the Columbia boat-house, the smoke of the gun was plainly visible. The talking at once ceased, and the opera-glasses were directed to the smoke. Looking a little to the north along the shore, the steam-boat could be made out clearly, and in front of it three little dots. By patient watching, the flashing of the oars became apparent strangely soon, and men asked themselves the question, "How the oars of a sculler could be so soon made out at that distance?" Suddenly the truth dawned upon every one that these were the freshmen crews bearing down upon us, and that the single scull race had for some reason unknown been postponed. After minutes of breathless suspense the boats were clearly and plainly in sight, Yale outside, Brown in the centre, and Princeton inside, close to the western shore, where all the stands were. At first it was hard to tell which was leading—Brown or Yale—and the friends of both crews began to encourage them by yelling like forty thousand fiends. The shouts of "Brown! Brown!" "Yale! Yale!" positively rent the air, and there was a perfect tempest—a storm of shouting.

Encouraged by these friendly demonstrations both crews put out their strength to the utmost, both rowing with great regularity as well as speed. The Princeton boys on the inside were going along prettily in the meanwhile, not at all distressed, but a little behindhand. Yale now seemed to draw closer to Brown, and the two, from the reporter's stand, appeared to be in danger of colliding. There was evidently some trouble with the Brown boys, for the Yale crew took their water and drew ahead rapidly, while Brown stopped rowing altogether. Then the cries of Yale pealed forth from almost every throat, for almost every one looked upon them as sure victors, but the Princeton crew now put on a most tremendous and artistic spurt. Their oars just taking enough water and no more, their muscular bodies glanced forward and backward in the sunshine with the regularity of machinery. With a precision that never failed, and a vigorous energy that never slacked, they drew steadily ahead and actually passed the winning Yales in the most splendid manner. Then did the Harvard boys burst forth with avenging cries of "'rah-'rah-'rah!" as if they were shouting for their lives, and the Princeton boys answered to the call like a generous racer to the blows of the whip. On the homestretch the Yales spurted, but in vain; the boys from the Raritan Canal would not be denied, and came in the winners by three-quarters of a boat's length, No. 3 fainting as the shell shot past the stake-boat. He fell back upon No. 2, who held him up, and the women, whose shrieks could be heard over the whirlwind of cries from the college boys, were soon pacified by seeing him sit up in the boat and help to paddle back to the judge's float. Up went the flags on the judge's stand. Orange for Princeton, first; blue for Yale, second; and brown for Brown, third, who, though dreadfully exhausted, had commenced pulling again, and came in a bad third. They were greatly the favorites in betting, and the knowing men were sure they would be the winners.

And now the sculler's race was to come off, but the management had served up their sensation first, and the people would not stop for the afterpiece. Down they clambered from the grand stand, coming plump down in many instances upon the boards of the float that were wet, and the centre bulging up from the pressure of so many bodies. On they streamed up the hill, and in twenty minutes 9,000, at least, of the 12,000 that had gone to witness the race, were on their way homeward.

After the termination of the Freshmen's race there was a long intermission before the gun gave warning of the sculler's contest. This interval was improved by speculations as to the winner. E. L. Phillips, of Cornell, was greatly fancied, in consequence of Courtney's good report of him, but those who had seen Ansley Wilcox's race with Cook, on Saltonstall Lake, declared there could be no doubt of the winner. The Magentas of course were for Devins, but except them he had few backers. The hours went by, and it was fully 6:54 P. M. before the gun was fired. Then every eye was bent in the direction of the Dartmouth boat-house, near which point the scullers were started. It was impossible to make out which was ahead until the sculls came to the mile buoy. They were there all abreast, and going beautifully, but in a few moments Ansley Wilcox began to spurt, and went ahead rapidly, Devins keeping up to him very fairly. Phillips, however, fell behind badly. From this moment the race was, so to speak, decided, Yale's champion coming in first in very quick time, followed by Harvard, who was two boat lengths behind. Phillips, of Cornell, made a bad third, being fairly beaten off. There was great cheering at the result, for the Yale men had been very anxious, not only on account of their previous disaster, but also because Wilcox had been beaten by Hall in the college trials, and they were afraid he would not last. He only became Yale's champion because Hall took the place of Fowler, but the result proved that Cook's sagacity, as usual, was not at fault, and that the selection of Yale's champion was a good one.

THE FRESHMAN RACE.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.—The day was fair, but inclined to be a little breezy, the water having a slight ripple on an hour before the race. The crews and their positions were as follows:

YALE NO. 1.	Pounds.
Chas. S. Mervine, bow	153
F. W. Wheaton, 2	143
Miles G. Nixon, 3	163
L. D. Bradley, 4	166
W. W. Collin, 5	180
Elbridge C. Cook, Captain and stearer	172

Boat by Elliott, 49.6 by 21.

BROWN NO. 2.	Pounds.
Arthur G. Griffin, bow	137
Samuel J. Bradbury, 2	144
George W. Dow, 3	162
Walter R. Stiners, Captain, 4	159
Chris. M. Lee, 5	145
Walter A. Peck, stern	153

Boat by Blakely, 49.6 by 21.

PRINCETON NO. 3.	Pounds.
C. G. Greene, bow	142
Chas. Halsted, 2	137
John A. Campbell, 3	142
John F. Williamson, 4	146
John S. Ely, 5	146
Benj. Nicoll, Captain and stern	146

Boat by Fearon, 49 by 20.

At 4:15 P. M. the three steam-yachts left their moorings for the starting point, the Una acting as the Referee's boat, the Commodore Brady as the press boat, and the Congress Hall, Mr. Charles Southgate's yacht, as messenger. A rather brisk south south-east wind was still blowing, making a ripple on the lower end of the course and little waves half way. The crews had assembled at Columbia's quarters, near the starting line, and they demurred, claiming that the water was too rough; but the wind soon subsided, and preparations were made for the start. The Yale crew looked very confident, and as they had had the benefit of Capt. Cook's experience, and were very powerful men for their age, they were looked upon with much favor by those inclined to speculate on the result. Brown also looked very formidable, compared to Princeton, who were jocularly termed the infant crew. But the little fellows of Princeton were faithful athletes, and their staying power was consequently of the best. At a little past 5 o'clock the boats were launched, and the lake offered as fair and beautiful a course as could be desired. After a delay of twenty minutes more Commander Brady very distinctly uttered the word "Go!" and Princeton, getting a quick hold of the water, slipped away with a slight advantage, Brown and Yale following abreast. A race ensued which aroused the enthusiasm of all who witnessed it, as during the greater part of it the crews had changed their positions but little. Princeton rowed in a style and form which surprised everybody, their bodies swinging fore and aft like clock-work, while their rowing was far better than that of their heavier opponents. Brown drew level with Princeton on the half-mile, and passed, and in the next quarter Yale made a handsome spurt for the lead, which they then held to within a half mile of the finish. Princeton, last by a length, on this mile increased her stroke to thirty-seven, passing Brown and drawing rapidly on Yale. Brown and Yale were now rowing very ragged, and fighting hard. At Ramsdell's Point, a half mile from the finish, Yale crossed Brown's bow, and they were already looked upon as the victors, when Princeton, putting out their powers in reserve, came hand over hand to the front, winning the race amid deafening cheers in the very creditable time of eighteen minutes, ten seconds, beating Yale by half a length, Brown coming in last by about five lengths.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE.

The single scull race was the first event on the programme, but was postponed until after the water would become still more calm. But this hope proved futile, although the water was very fair, with just enough of a ripple to make it lively. The competitors in this race were Edward L. Phillips, of Cornell; Ansley Wilcox, of Yale, and A. L. Devins, of Harvard. The course was two miles straight, Phillips' position being on the eastern side of the course, Wilcox centre, and Devins on the west. At the word "go," given at 6:45, all three got away nicely, Devins getting a slight advantage with a rapid but yet deliberate stroke. The race was almost even to the half mile, but then Wilcox commenced to move more vigorously, and at the end of the first mile he and Devins were bow and bow, Phillips hanging gamely to their quarter. Wilcox had evidently held his own with comparative ease, as notwithstanding a gallant spurt on the part of Devins, he went to the front on thirty-four strokes per minute, Devins increasing from 30 to 32, taking second place, with a couple of clear lengths in advance of Philips. Wilcox led Devins by two lengths on the beginning of the last half mile, Phillips describing a short circle in the cove at Leslie's point, falling hopelessly to the rear. Wilcox finished the race in the excellent time of 14.8¾, defeating Devins by two lengths, Phillips by eight.

TO-DAY'S RACE.

THE COURSE — WORK OF THE CREWS IN PRACTICE.

The three-mile straightaway course, laid out for the College Ragatta, commences about a furlong north of Snake Hill, and runs nearly due north to within 150 yards of the foot of the lake, the finishing line being drawn from the Grand Stand to the centre of the bridge, crossing the neck of the lake on the east.

WORK OF THE CREWS IN PRACTICE.

The students have had much unfavorable weather since their advent upon the lake, the high southerly winds keeping the water pretty well agitated during the greater part of the time; but when they were unable to row they walked more, and exercised about their quarters. Monday last was very stormy, but on Tuesday the course was fair, and the boys were out morning and afternoon to make up for lost time.

Yale attracted a great deal of attention, as the victors of last year's collage race, and also as the exponents of the English stroke, which so many crews claim to row, but which is bastarded to a degree which elicits considerable mirth from the older and more experienced oarsmen, who are severe critics. The English stroke proper is rapidly pulled through, the blade being quickly withdrawn from the water when the stroke is finished, the arms shot out immediately, the body being drawn up to the after end of the slide with moderate speed; then there is a slight pause before again taking hold of the water, the stroke and recover making four distinct movements. Yale rows very well together with the exception of Hall, who has been but a few days in the boat, taking Fowler's place, who is "off." There is no undue haste, the highest stroke in practice during the past two days being thirty-four to thirty-six—the work being very precise, and executed with a finish hardly found in any other boat, Harvard and Columbia being next in style. The Columbia crew row more like Yale than other crew on the lake, and the improvement in their work since they left Harlem is almost wonderful. They row in excellent form, and enjoy the most perfect health, and the nearer the time of the great race came the higher they rose in the estimation of those inclined to speculate.

Harvard, adhering strictly to their own theory, rowed the well-known Harvard stroke, which consists of the greater part of the work being done forward, finishing a little past the rowlocks, or slightly beyond the point of the stroke, where the oar forms an angle with the boat. The proverbially straight backs of Harvard are as conspicuous as usual, and the crew is rowing in splendid form.

Wesleyan was also a great favorite, owing more to their hard work and steady perseverance than to correct style. Their principal fault was a decided clip at the beginning, especially so with their No. 2, who rowed at least an eighth of his stroke through the air. The stroke of Wesleyan is the ordinary every-day rowing without any dwelling at either beginning or finish, and the rest of the crews row about the same, only worse, Yale, Harvard, and Columbia being the only crews who were fairly entitled to lay claim to any distinct style of rowing.

POOLS ON THE BOAT RACE.

In the few pools sold at Johnson's last evening on the great boat race at Saratoga, Harvard was the favorite, Yale second, and Wesleyans the third choice.

THE COLLEGE BASE-BALL PLAY.

YALE AGAIN THE WINNER—SCORE SEVEN TO FOUR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 15.—The series of games between Harvard and Yale, the first of which was won yesterday by Yale, was resumed this morning at 10 A. M. The attendance was even larger than on the previous occasion, especially of ladies; The grand stand was not particularly patronized, for in spite of the heat the spectators crowded around the players in an immense semicircle. The different colleges were well represented, Harvard being determined and Yale confident. There was very little betting, but of what there was, the odds were all in favor of Yale. The light blue being the victors of the preceding game, sent Harvard to the bat against the pitching of Avery, who, as on the former occasion proved too much for them. The Magentas struggled with the utmost determination, Kent and Leeds again distinguishing themselves by their superb catching and fielding. But they were undeniably outbatted and outpitched, and the result of the game was again in favor of Yale by a score of 7 to 4. Thus ended the series, making Yale the champions for 1874. The game was so spirited, and so well contested that the spectators, in spite of the superior batting and pitching of Yale, remained deeply interested throughout the two hours. One unfortunate thing marred the morning's enjoyment. Bentley, the catcher, in the ninth inning of Harvard received one of Avery's tremendous pitches on the nose, the blow falling squarely on the bridge and making the bone protrude. There was a universal cry of sympathy, and the game was suspended for some minutes while medical relief was sougt. When the game was renewed, Bigelow, the first baseman, took the injured man's place, and Scudder, one of the substitutes, went to first base. Curiously enough, Bigelow caught his man out at almost the first ball much to the discomfiture of Harvard, for there was one man on the third base and another on the first. There was tremendous applause, and all the Yale men jumped for the unfortunate Bigelow and gave him such a hand-shaking that he was seen for five minutes afterward holding up the paralyzed member. After the huzza was over, Yale went to the bat for the last time, but they were not cool enough to score, and went out in quick order, only one man getting a base. The score was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Yale	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0—7
Harvard	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—4

There will be no foot-ball.

THE INDIANS.

DEFEAT OF A BAND OF INDIANS BY WHITES—TROOPS IN PURSUIT.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 15.—A special dispatch to the *News* dated Jacksboro, July 14, says an express just in from Lost Valley states that about thirty Indians attacked J. C. Loving's ranche, fifteen miles distant, at noon to-day. After a severe fight with fifteen whites the Indians fled, taking with them several horses. John Heath, a white man, was killed. Capt. Baldwin, commanding at Fort Richardson, dispatched fifty cavalrymen, under Lieuts. Lobo and Ward, in pursuit of the Indians.

THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

THE MAYOR'S ANSWER NOT YET PREPARED.

THE CHARGES AGAINST UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT—CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT—THE INDICTED INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

It now appears that a new act in the local political drama, produced under the auspices of Tammany Hall, was performed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. While Police Commissioner Duryee, Ex-Police Commissioner Russell, Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, and Col. Wingate, counsel for Tammany Hall, were in attendance on the Grand Jury they were informed that their testimony in the case of Charlick and Gardner was not needed. This notification was received as evidence that the expected new indictments against the Ex-Commissioners had been found, and from statements made in other quarters there seems to be no doubt that such was the action of the jury. The indictments, it is said, are three in number. They are similar to the one found in the case of Sheridan, being for the removal of three Inspectors of Election without the notice required by law. Testimony was presented, it is stated, showing that Commissioners Smith and Duryee voted with Messrs. Charlick and Gardner for the removal of the three Inspectors, but the Grand Jury appears to have been dissatisfied with the testimony against Mr. Duryee.

The report of the new indictments was circulated throughout the City in the evening and occasioned much comment. The opinion was generally entertained that Tammany Hall would gain no credit by the procurement of the new indictments against the ex-officials, as their conviction in the case of Sheridan, fine, and loss of office were sufficient punishment for what is believed by many to have been merely a technical violation of the law without willful intent. Much surprise was also expressed in some quarters that Mr. Duryee, who is charged with having voted with Messrs, Gardner and Charlick for the removal of the Inspectors, was not also indicted, and it was reported that certain influences, which should have been excluded from the jury-room were put in requisition to exempt the General. The fact of Mr. John Kelly's becoming one of the Commissioner's bondsmen when he was elected Treasurer of the Board of Police was regarded, in connection with this statement, as strongly significant of the friendly feeling entertained for him by the Tammany leaders, and indicative of their desire to screen and sustain him in his office. It was also stated that when the Tammany prosecution commenced their movement against the Police Board it was understood that Mr. Gardner would be exempted, and Mr. Charlick alone proceeded against. Mr. Gardner, however, determined that, as he had been indicted with Mr. Charlick, he would stand a prosecution with him.

The correspondence between United States Commissioner Davenport and Col. Wingate, counsel for Tammany Hall, concerning the proceedings against the former, is as follows:

OFFICE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS, July 13, 1874.

The *Herald* of this morning states that "papers and affidavits were presented on Friday last to Judge Woodruff" asking my removal from office. Assuming this to be correct, I presume the effort proceeds from parties whom you represent. If I am right I have the honor to request that you will at the earliest possible moment place me in possession of copies of all such papers and affidavits (of whatsoever kind or character) as may have been presented to Judge Woodruff. I request this, not only that I may be made acquainted with whatever may be charged against me, but to the end that I may facilitate in every possible manner the inquiry you seek. I am ready now, and ever have been, to meet representatives of Tammany Hall, or of any body of citizens who desire to question my official action, and of one thing you may be fully assured, if I live—and I do not mean to die until I am done with this—I shall not only not resign, but shall give you all the work you want during so much of this Summer as may be necessary to go into this matter to the fullest possible extent. If you will allow me I will furnish the clerical force necessary to make such copies myself. Please answer.

Respectfully yours, JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

JULY 14, 1874.

John I. Davenport:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 13th inst., I would state that you are correct in assuming that the effort to remove you proceeds from the parties that I represent. I shall have much pleasure in complying with your request to furnish you with copies of the papers handed Judge Woodruff as soon as practicable, which, as they are short, if not sweet, will not take very long nor require any clerical assistance beyond what my office can supply. I am obliged to you for your assurance of giving me all the work I want for the rest of the Summer. It recalls to me a remark of somewhat the same defiant character you made to me at the commencement of the Charlick and Gardner trial, and which the result thereof somehow wholly failed to bear out. I accept the omen. Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. WINGATE.

Nothing further of a trustworthy character is known respecting the intentions of the Police Board in regard to the appointment of a Police Superintendent. Inspector George W. Walling it is generally believed will be selected, but the question as to who will be appointed must necessarily, under the circumstances, remain a matter of conjecture.

Charges are to be preferred to the Grand Jury for the indictment of a number of Tammany Inspectors of Election in the First Assembly District. Col. Burns and a Committee of Republicans and others are collecting the necessary evidence.

By consent of counsel for the accused and the District Attorney the cases of the other Inspectors of Election indicted for violation of the Election laws, which were set down for trial to-day in the Court of General Sessions, were allowed to go over for the term.

The announcement that the Mayor's answer would not be ready before the close of the week has resulted in materially reducing the number of visitors to the City Hall. Almost every part of the building was deserted yesterday. No person awaited the arrival of the Mayor, as on previous days, and he was not disturbed in the performance of his regular duties until the afternoon. Then Hon. John McKeon called, but he remained only a few minutes. Commissioner Gardner subsequently appeared, and was closeted with the Mayor for nearly an hour. He was followed by President Matsell, who went out, apparently, to dine with Mr. Havemeyer. The Mayor returned to his office without the President of the Police Board. He looked cheerful, and seemed to be in excellent spirits, but he endeavored to evade answering all questions in relation to his answer, on the ground that it is now being prepared. A TIMES reporter called upon him before he left his office, and the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Mayor, may I ask you when your reply will be ready?"

"I cannot say. I have a good deal to do before it is completed. Some of the newspapers seem to blame me for being too slow in the matter, but it should be remembered that my office carries with it a great amount of work. I shall give the public, however, something to-morrow in relation to the Department of Charities. I have prepared a report in reference to the charges against that department; and before doing so, I gave the matter the fullest consideration. You will remember that I appointed three well-known gentlemen, of the highest integrity, to assist in the investigations of the charges. I allude to Jonathan Sturges, Wm. A. Booth, and Howard Potter. Mr. Sturges had been called away, but his colleagues assisted in the work. I have also received a report of the Commissioners of Accounts on the same subject. They have made an investigation, but I have not examined their report. I have conducted my investigation with open doors; the reporters from the different papers were present, and no attempt was made to conceal anything. I am now awaiting the signatures of the other members of the Investigating Committee to the report, and, as I have stated, it will be ready to-morrow."

It is understood that the Mayor, in his report, says that the charges in relation to the purchase of supplies at exorbitant rates, have not been sustained, and that the Commissioners of Charities have not done anything worthy of censure or removal. This, however, is mere rumor; but the tone of the Mayor during the above interview indicated that he did not believe that the Commissioners were in the wrong.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire last night at Iowa Falls, Iowa, destroyed forty-five buildings, and involved a loss of $150,000. The insurance is small.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 1:30 A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 59 Reade street, occupied by Burt & Mears, shoe manufacturers. Damage to stock and building, $600.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the copper paint manufactory of George M. Gardner, No. 708 Water street. Mr. Gardner lost $1,000 on stock and building. The fire extended to the stable in the rear of No. 710 Water street, occupied by Mr. John A. Miersdisch, who lost $1,000. A valuable horse owned by Mr. Miersdisch was burned. The amount of insurances could not be ascertained.

THE CASE OF RUSH R. SLOANE.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of the 13th inst. says: "A determined effort is being made by the friends of Rush Sloane to induce the County Commissioners to settle the $46,000 bail, for the payment of which John McKelvny and Louis Moss are responsible, on a basis decidedly to the pecuniary and physical advantage of that notorious criminal. Last week Homer Goodwin, who has, up to within a few days, been acting as Sloane's attorney, asked the Court (Lane, Judge) to remit the bail required by Mayor Daniels, and forfeited by Sloane, and place the bail in the case of the State against Sloane, indicted by the Grand Jury, at the nominal sum of $500 for each bill, making $10,500 in the aggregate. Goodwin's effort was responded to sharply and effectually by Judge S. F. Taylor, and was practically ignored by Judge Lane, who has no sympathy for a criminal because he is possessed of ill-gotten gains. While this effort was being made in court the friends of the departed criminal were before the Commissioners making the cool proposition, first, to settle the $46,000 bail for a merely nominal sum, and then to settle it for $30,000, with the understanding that the representatives of the State should let the criminal charges die out. * * * We have no fear that the present Commissioners will consent to any such practical alliance with crime, nor need they have any fear of lack of backing from the people, so long as they stand up against the maudlin sentiment of a little ring of interested persons who seek the release of their favorite."

NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE METROPOLIS—REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the forty-eight national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Friday, the 26th day of June, 1874:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$202,317,062 30
Overdrafts	387,794 71
United States bonds to secure circulation	33,823,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	650,000 00
United States bonds on hand	5,120,900 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	6,365,625 68
Due from other national banks	14,735,861 03
Due from State bank and bankers	2,183,201 20
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	8,485,510 42
Current expenses	1,471,171 53
Premiums paid	1,301,144 07
Checks and other cash items	1,806,994 07
Exchanges for Clearing-house	48,329,861 45
Bills of other national banks	4,179,864 00
Bills of State banks	1,297 00
Fractional currency	322,518 23
Specie	15,514,185 00
Legal-tender notes	23,994,365 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	32,240,000 00
With United States Treasurer to redeem circulation	80,000 00
Total	$403,310,455 69

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$68,500,000 00
Surplus fund	22,534,493 54
Undivided profits	13,735,048 91
National bank notes outstanding	26,182,183 00
State bank notes outstanding	115,610 00
Dividends unpaid	123,312 83
Individual deposits	171,542,578 39
United States deposits	488,559 36
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	20,098 90
Due to national banks	75,477,484 97
Due to State banks and bankers	23,978,719 17
Bills payable	612,366 62
Total	$403,310,455 69

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 16—1 A. M.—*For New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, with rain, south-west or north-west winds, a slight fall of temperature, and falling followed by rising barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	78°	75°	3:30 P. M.	92°	96°
6 A. M.	76°	70°	6 P. M.	87°	90°
9 A. M.	83°	80°	9 P. M.	81°	84°
12 M.	87°	87°	12 P. M.	76°	79°

Average temperature yesterday 82⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 82½°

BASE-BALL.

The third championship game between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs, played on the Union Grounds yesterday, was even more hotly contested than either of the other two, inasmuch as it required no less than ten innings to decide. The fielding of both nines up to the end of the ninth inning, when the score stood even at 2 to 2, was almost perfect. In the tenth inning, however, the Atlantics became completely demoralized, they allowing their opponents to score 3 runs from as many base hits, after easy chances for outs had been given. The following score gives further particulars:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	1	1	0	1	Higham, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Booth, l. f.	1	1	1	0	Allison, c.	0	0	7	1
Chapman, r. f.	0	1	2	0	Start, 1st b.	1	2	9	0
Farrow, 2d b.	0	0	3	8	Matthews, p.	1	0	3	4
Bond, p.	0	0	0	2	Hatfield, l. f.	1	0	1	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	1	3	3	Nelson, 2d b.	1	2	0	2
Dehlman, 1st b.	0	0	12	0	Burdock, 3d b.	0	0	2	0
Clack, c. f.	0	1	4	0	Remsen, c. f.	1	0	5	1
Knowdel, c.	0	0	5	3	Carey, s. s.	1	2	2	2
Total	2	5	30	17	Total	5	6	30	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2
Mutual	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3—5

Umpire—Mr. Tate, of Hartford.
Time of Game—Two hours.
First Base by Errors—Atlantic, 1 time; Mutual, 5 times.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 0; Mutual, 1.
Total Wides Pitched—By Bond, 11; by Mathews, 36.

VICTORY OF THE ATHLETICS.

About 6,000 persons assembled to witness the game between the Boston and Athletic clubs, played in Philadelphia yesterday. The weather was fine, though warm. The betting the night before and yesterday was nearly even, with slight odds on the Bostons. The game was interesting and exciting throughout. A band of music was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings. In the fifth inning by terrific batting the Athletics made six runs, two of which were earned. In the fifth inning the Bostons secured three runs, one of which was earned. The Athletics failed to score in any other inning. In the last inning Harry Wright got an unearned run. The Bostons are credited with five errors, and the Athletics with seven. The Bostons made five base hits, with a total of eleven, and the Athletics eleven, with a total of fourteen. The umpiring was very satisfactory. The Athletics won through superior batting. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1—4
Athletics	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0—6

Umpire—Nicholas Young, of Chicago.
Time of Game—1:54.
Runs earned—Bostons, 1; Athletics, 2.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Patrick Merrigan and Martin Donnelly, two Irish laborers, quarrelled in front of their residence, No. 58 Watts street, yesterday evening, when Merrigan drew a revolver and fired at Donnelly, wounding the latter slightly in the neck. Merrigan was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Donnelly's wound was dressed by Police Surgeon Dorn, and he was taken home.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Abner Doubleday, United States Army, is at the Astor House.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. D. W. Flagler, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Rear Admiral William Reynolds, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Robert G. Watson, British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Judge Charles Andrews, of the Court of Appeals; Gen. G. A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans; Henry G. Parker, of the Boston *Gazette*; Rear Admiral O. S. Glisson and Commodore Alexander Murray, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 15.—George Johnston, aged thirty-seven, a passenger on the barge Charles Spear from New-York last night, was found dead on the boat this morning. The Coroner here held an inquest on the body, and the jury found a verdict of "death from excessive use of intoxicating liquors."

A LEGAL COMBAT.

An unpleasant and not very dignified scrimmage occurred a few mornings ago between two lawyers of San Francisco, the scene being on the sidewalk in front of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office. Some time since a suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court, in which one of the counsel, M. A. Wheaton, filed a brief containing language which another attorney, Benjamin Morgan, interpreted as insulting to himself. On the morning alluded to, Mr. Wheaton was walking toward his office, when he was approached by Mr. Morgan, who struck him several heavy blows in the face. The assaulted party vigorously defended himself, and for a time blows were exchanged fast and hard, and blood flowed freely. Officer Cook came up before any great damage was done, and placed both under arrest. At the City Prison Mr. Morgan stated that the attack was made by him, and upon this showing Mr. Wheaton was released from custody, and a charge of assault and battery was entered against his assailant. The two gentlemen had been friends for a long time, and Mr. Wheaton expressed astonishment that such construction could have been put upon his language as to irritate his personal and professional friend. The Police Judge will investigate the matter fully.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

DISAPPOINTED IMMIGRANTS SEEKING TO RETURN—ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, July 15.—An official note is published to-day warning agriculturists and others against emigrating without making inquiry of the Administration in reference thereto.

It is stated in the note that this course is taken because a number of emigrants have made application to the Government for assistance to enable them to return to France, particularly from Philadelphia, where the promises held out by the emigration agent have not been realized.

DISORDERLY SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY RECEIVED WITH DISSATISFACTION.

PARIS, July 15.—The debate on Mr. Mayne's tax proposals was continued in the Assembly to-day. The Minister, referring to the vote on the salt tax, accused the Republican Deputies of subordinating the financial interests of the country to political considerations. This was followed by a scene of tumult and disorder which compelled President Buffet to temporarily suspend the sitting. Subsequently the Minister's proposition to increase certain taxes was rejected by a vote of 335 to 256. This result involves the defeat of M. Magne's entire financial plan.

M. Veutavon, Reporter of the Committee of Thirty, read a report on the various constitutional propositions referred to the committee. It states that the committee recognize the irrevocability of President MacMahon's powers, but declares the Septenate merely a truce to parties for seven years.

The committee decides to set aside M. Perier's bill and substitute their own, which consists of six clauses. The first maintains the title of President of the Republic. The second establishes ministerial responsibility. The third confers the legislative power upon two chambers, the appointment of members of the upper House or Senate to be the subject of a future bill. The fourth provides that the President alone is authorized to dissolve the Lower House, or Chamber of Deputies. The fifth prescribes that a Congress of both Chambers shall provide for the continuance of the Government in case Marshall MacMahon dies, resigns, or reaches the end of his term of office. The sixth says no modification of the Constitutional laws is to be allowed, unless first proposed by the President.

The Assembly appointed Monday next for debate on rhe report.

All the Parliamentary parties are disappointed. The Left considers that the Committee's bill aims at a dictatorship, without putting an end to party agitation. The Legitimists and Imperialists are also against it, and its rejection is considered certain.

GERMANY.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF BISMARCK.

KISSENGEN, July 14.—It has been ascertained that Kullman was in Berlin for a fortnight at Whitsuntide for the purpose of assassinating Prince Bismarck.

BISMARCK SUFFERING FROM HIS WOUND.

KISSENGEN, July 15.—Prince Bismarck suffers slightly from the wound inflicted on his wrist. There is some inflammation, which, however, is subsiding under the application of ice.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons, to-day, the Public Worship Regulation bill passed its second reading without a division.

CANAL BREAK—DAMAGE, $500,000.

LONDON, July 15.—A serious break occurred in a canal near Glasgow to-day. The waters overflowed the neighborhood, causing damage to property to the amount of $500,000.

THE CABLE OF 1866 REPAIRED.

LONDON, July 15.—The Atlantic cable, laid in 1866, was successfully repaired yesterday afternoon, and is now in perfect working order.

LAUNCH OF A NEW WHITE STAR STEAMER.

LONDON, July 15.—The White Star steamer Germanic, a sister ship of the Britannic, was successfully launched at 11 A. M. to-day at Belfast.

SPAIN.

THE BLOCKADE OF BILBAO.

SANTANDER, July 15.—The Commandant of Bilbao has asked for reinforcements, which were sent hence to-day. The blockade of Bilbao by land is complete, and stringently maintained by the Carlists.

IMPENDING MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MADRID, July 15.—A crisis in the Ministry is reported impending. Gen. Zabala and Camacha, Minister of Finance, will probably retire. The former is said to be ill.

CUBA.

GOLD PAYMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF FREEDOM.

HAVANA, July 15.—Captain General Concha has ordered that hereafter all payments made by slaves, according to law, to purchase their freedom, are to be made in gold or its equivalent in paper. Fifty dollars is the smallest amount with which a slave can begin the operation of self-manumission by cash.

ARKANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, July 15.—The Constitutional Convention did little business to-day. The organization was completed, and a committee on elections appointed. A committee was also appointed to wait on the Governor.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—A lumber train, at 4 o'clock this morning, on the Air Line Railroad, fell through the trestle work of the Tree Creek Bridge, four or five miles from this city. One colored man was killed outright, and six other men were seriously injured. The wounded were brought to this city. The bridge and trestle were torn up.

By Telegraph.

THE LAST CHICAGO FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1874.

Three Herrings Safes in the great fire of yesterday. *Contents all right.* HERRING & CO.

LATE DISCOVERY. — Morse's Luxurene for the hair and scalp. Most refined of all Oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Best Quality—Most Quantity—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, &c.—*perfectly pure.* Great care should be used in selecting genuine Flavoring Extracts, both in regard to taste and health. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

No Man

can add a cubit to his stature, but by using SOZODONT he may add to the beauty and durability of his teeth, and thereby to his popularity with the adorable sex.

Don't Go in the Country Without a Good supply of Boots, Shoes, India Rubbers, and Bathing Shoes. The best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children have ... [illegible]

It is a Crime

To exhaust still further the vitality of an already feeble invalid with sharp evacuants and other strength-destroying medicines. No case of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous weakness, or periodic fever was ever cured in that way. What the debilitated sufferer needs is a remedy in which the properties of an invigorant, a stimulant, a mild aperient, a sedative, and a blood depurent are combined, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only preparation before the world in which these essential sanitary elements are united in the proportions necessary to overcome disease without prostrating the patient. This agreeable and potent vegetable elixir is in the truest sense of the word a restorative, for it restores the strength of the body, re-establishes functional regularity, enriches the degenerated blood, and clears the clouded brain.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

COMPTON—FEEKS.—On Friday, July 10, 1874, by Rev. Jesse C. Spencer, ALFRED G. COMPTON, to FRANCES E. FEEKS. No cards.

CONGDON—FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, WM. E. CONGDON, formerly of Providence, R. I., to EMMA J., daughter of J. M. Foster, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

NIEMEYER—PRIOR.—On Thursday, July 9, by Rev. U. Scott, Mr. JULIUS NIEMEYER, of this City, to Miss MARIA LOUISE PRIOR, of Staten Island. No cards.

DIED.

CULLEN.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., July 14, Dr. HENRY J. CULLEN, of the City of Brooklyn.

His relatives and friends and members of the medical profession are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on the corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M. without further notice.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—A special meeting of the society will be held at 1 o'clock to-day at Everett Hall, No. 398 Fulton st., Brooklyn, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the death of Dr. H. J. CULLEN, and to attend his funeral.

By order of the council,
J. D. RUSHMORE, M. D., Assistant Secretary.
THURSDAY, July 16, 1874.

DIMMICK.—On Tuesday, July 14, in this City, CHARLOTTE ROBERTS, widow of the late John C. Dimmick, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the First Presbyterian Church, Middletown, N. Y., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Chambers st. at 10:45 A. M.

FERRIS.—In the hope of a blessed immortality, at Beaufort, N. C., on the 8th July, of Paralysis, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. P. Whitney, Mrs. SUSAN FERRIS, in the 83d year of her age.

☞ Hudson, (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FISHER.—Suddenly, Mrs. CHARLOTTE FISHER, wife of Joseph A. Fisher.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Reeves, No. 166 W. 22d st., on Thursday, at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

HUTTON.—On Monday, July 13, JOHN HUTTON, a native of St. Andrews, Scotland, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also those of his son, Lawrence Hutton, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 229 West 34th st., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOLT.—On Wednesday afternoon, 15th inst., after a long illness, PHILETUS H. HOLT, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., on Monday, 13th inst., of neuralgia of the heart, FRANCES L., widow of William L. Lockwood, and daughter of the late Seril Dodge, in the 47th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Condit, No. 49 East 29th st.

PAXSON.—On the 11th inst., at Montrose, Penn., ELIZABETH D., widow of the late Samuel C. Paxson, of this City.

Interment was at Green-Wood on the 14th inst.

VON GAHLEN.—At Carlsbad, Bohemia, Austria, July 13, ELISE VON GAHLEN, sister of Mrs. C. B. Muir, of Brooklyn.

WARE.—At Yonkers, 15th July, ENOCH R. WARE, aged 55.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLOCK.—At Croton Landing, N. Y., June 27, SARAH GARSED, of Leeds, England, aged 73 years, wife of the late William Willock, of Norfolk, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SOUND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT.

THE BONDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

For many years the leading European Governments, cities, and corporations have issued bonds upon a system hitherto unknown in this country, and the majority of such securities are above par, some of them being rated at four times their original value. Within a few years past more than $600,000,000 have been received through bonds thus issued by European Governments, and $140,000,000 from city loans. Many of these bonds have found their way to the American market, through German bankers and importers, and have been largely taken by the German and French population.

It is now proposed to introduce this system into the United States through the instrumentality of THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, an organization chartered under special laws of the State, and authorized to issue the proposed loan by special act of the Legislature, passed April 29, 1874.

The loan will be to the amount of $20,000,000, in bonds of $20 each, and the plan provides for their gradual redemption, beginning in September, 1874, and regularly thereafter every three months. The redemption of the entire loan will be accomplished within fifty years. The great advantage of the plan consists in the fact that the amount invested *cannot possibly be lost*, and each bondholder has the additional certainty of receiving a premium in lieu of interest, the entire interest of the loan being thus distributed in unequal sums, ranging from $100,000 downward. While the principal is thus secured, there will be an opportunity every three months of gaining an enormous premium.

The plan bears no resemblance to a lottery, since there is no risk incurred, as each bond will be redeemed for more than its face, and is always worth par value in payment for rent of spaces in the Industrial Exhibition Buildings, or the purchase of tickets of admission. The property of the Company comprises a square of eight blocks, from 98th to 102d sts., inclusive, between 3d and 4th avs., New-York City, and this immensely valuable real estate is secured to the bondholders by a trust deed, making them virtually the owners of the ground and the buildings to be erected.

We have not space to enter into the details of the plan, but can confidently commend it to the attention, not only of those who have large sums to invest, but of all who would place small amounts in the most perfect security, with a guaranteed interest and the prospect of receiving large premiums.

The character of the gentlemen who have the management of this great enterprise is of itself ample assurance that the plan will be carried through to successful consummation, and that the interest of the bondholders will be most faithfully guarded.

The officers of the company are as follows: Hon. F. A. Alberger, President; Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice President; Wm. C. Moore, Treasurer; Reuben J. Todd, Secretary. The Board of Directors includes gentlemen of prominent standing in financial, commercial, and social circles, among whom are Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago and New-York; Paul N. Spofford, E. A. Boyd, H. H. Durkee, Jas. M. Selover, S. Mehrbach, (President Second Avenue Railroad Company,) and other well-known citizens of New-York; Gen. J. M. Corse, Chicago, Ill.; W. L. Grant, Covington, Ky.; Jewett M. Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y., and others of equal prominence.

The Financial Agents of the Company are Messrs. MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., No. 23 Park row, New-York. These well-known bankers have had great experience in placing similar loans for European Governments, and from them the fullest information can be obtained in regard to the bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company.—*American Commercial Times, July 18.*

OCTOGENARIAN CURED BY BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, after suffering fifteen years.

TIFFIN CITY, Ohio, June 16, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I will give you a full statement of my disease. THE BETHESDA WATER has improved my urine; there is no mucus or sediment in it. The great trouble with me was the suppression of the urine. I could pass no water without artificial means. This trouble is of fifteen years' duration. My appetite and my digestive organs are as good as ever. My vital organs seem to be as sound as ever. I can now go three hours without voiding water, which I could not do before drinking the Bethesda. I am an old man, nearly eighty-one years of age.

Truly yours, EPHRAIM PORTER.

Depot, offices, and free pamphlets, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH.

A BEVERAGE WHICH WILL NOT CREATE a thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is especially intended for the use of debilitated persons, is SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

For debility, arising from over-exertion, sickness, or from any cause whatever, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC is a valuable remedy, containing the nourishing and life-supporting properties of many natural productions; its strengthening properties are truly wonderful.

A single bottle will demonstrate its value.

Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia.

And sold by druggists everywhere.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 18, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TO SPECULATE IN STOCKS, TUMBRIDGE & CO., bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 183 Broadway, ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	29	Spirits Turp., bbls	377
Bees-wax, pks	10	Leather, sides	7,975
Cotton, bales	3,399	Tallow, pks	97
Flour, bbls	10,247	Stearine, pks	50
Meal, bbls	500	Pork, pks	5
Wheat, bushels	131,337	Cut-meats, pks	109
Corn, bushels	204,479	Lard, tcs	328
Oats, bushels	56,543	Butter, pks	2,866
Malt, bushels	5,350	Cheese, pks	11,323
C. S. Oil, bbls	300	Oil-cake, pks	809
Copper, bbls	338	Tea, pks	1,430
Eggs, bbls	1,520	Rice, pks	119
Hops, bales	40	Starch, pks	975
Moss, bales	80	Tobacco, hhds	1,263
Hides, bdls	579	Tobacco, pks	740
Skins, bales	5	Wool, bales	1,245
Resin, bbls	3,598	Whisky, bbls	632

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Anglia, for Glasgow—3,009 bbls. Flour, 26 tcs. Pork, 5,574 bxs. Cheese, 34,202 bushels Wheat, 307 bxs. Bacon, 19 hhds. Bacon, 30 hhds. Syrup, 300 pks. Butter, 22 pks. Tallow, 8,000 bushels Corn, 60 tcs. Beef, 200 Oars, 100 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship Calliope, of London—6,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 1,450 cases Kerosene Oil, 20 cases Oil, 214 bbls. Wax, 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 180 bags Horns, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the steam-ship Hakon Adelstein, for Havre—349 bxs. Shoulders, 5,206 bushels Wheat.

By the steam-ship Weser, for Bremen—500 tcs. Lard, 15 cases Bitters, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 3 bales Leather, 308 cases Tobacco, 21 pkgs. Machinery, 11,660 bxs. Cheese, 7,710 bushels Wheat, 2,913 bags Corn, 1 case Hardware, 10 bales Furs, 137 bales Tobacco Stems, 1 bale Hides, 140 bags Shoe Pegs, 66 bbls. do.

By the brig Ruby, for Port Spain—100 bbls. Pork, 100 bxs. Matches, 100 bxs. Cheese, 50 bbls. Beef, 10 tcs. Ham, 600 cases Oil, 20 dozen Brooms, 2 Carriages, 500 bbls. Crackers, 200 pails Lard, 1,000 Shooks, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Peas.

By the bark Padang Packet, for London—2,684 bbls Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Smyrniote, for Malta—57 pks. Chairs, 15 cases Domestics, 10 tons Logwood, 1 case Medicine, 9,258 cases Refined Petroleum, 5 kegs Nails, 300 Shooks.

By the bark Aquila, for Amsterdam—26,023 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Gypsy, for Point-a-Pitre—20 bbls. Pork, 10 half-bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Beef, 15 bxs. Lard, 5 tcs. Hams, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 630 bbls. Shooks.

By the brig J. C. Hazeltine, for Batavia—16,180 cases Refined Oil, 1 bx. Small Arms, 100 cases Sarsaparilla.

By the brig S. N. Hansen, for Stockholm—1,951 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Minerva, for Queenstown and orders—40,075 bushels Corn.

By the bark Fran-Chiazzo, for Rotterdam—34,400 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Peppina B., for Whitehaven—18,840 bushels Corn.

By the bark Nornen, for Drobak (Norway)—1,901 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool—448 pks. Manufactured Tobacco, 74 Silver Bars, 573 bales Cotton, 396 hhds. Tobacco, 16 tcs. Tobacco, 4 bxs. Books, 1 bx. Belting, 1 bx. Patterns, 1 bx. Gun, 1 case Woolens, 12 bxs. Dental Goods, 1 case Photographs.

By the bark Gitana, for Penarth Roads—18,445 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ignazio, for Cork or Falmouth—27,959 bushels Corn.

By the bark P. Mignano, for Penarth Roads—27,140 bushels Corn.

By the ship Game Cock, for Singapore, &c.—5,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 300 cases Spirits Turpentine, 119 cases Tobacco, 650 bbls. Resin, 25 bbls. Tar, 250 bbls. Pitch, 2 bxs. Flour, 5 bxs. Stoves, 1 bx. Tinware 6 bxs. Books, 1 bx. Tools, 2 bxs. Medicine, 1 bx. and 1 bbl. Crockery, 4 pks. Mattresses, 1 bx. Butter, 1 Bell and Fixtures, 200 bxs. Sarsaparilla, 625 pks. Florida Water, 502½ tons Coal, 16 bxs. Clocks, 1 bx. Billiard Material, 1 case Plated Ware, 6 cases Furniture, 6 cases Corn-meal, 1 case Hominy, 4 cases Preserves, 1 case Stationery, 1 case Revolvers and Cartridges, 15 cases White Duck, 2 cases Twine, 6 cases Varnish.

By the bark Lord Clarendon, for Buenos Ayres—135 bbls. Resin, 269 pks. Perfumery, 56 pks. Medicine, 1 pk. Drug Articles, 30 pks. Advertisement Matter, 10 pks. Printing Presses, 50 pks. Bitters, 100 cases Lobsters, 1,500 cases Oil, 50 bxs. Shoe Nails, 200 cases Turpentine, 500 cases Refined Oil, 81 pks. Tobacco, 3,500 bxs. Starch, 2,550 pcs. Hard Wood, 349 pks. Axes, 5 pks. Butter, 1 Boat, 2 bxs. Sand Paper, 33 bxs. Toilet Ware, 32 bxs. Forks, 135 bxs. Hardware, 45 pks. Lamps, &c., 50 bbls. Logwood, 4 bxs. Oil of Peppermint, 279 pcs. Ash, 153 pcs. Oak, 3 Sugar Mills, 2 balls Twine, 62 cases Oars, 14 pks. Carriages, &c., 45 coils Rope, 24 cases Furniture, 55 cases Clocks, 19 cases Sewing-machines, 807 bxs. Chairs, 40 Spars.

ASHES—Have been quite dull since our last at $6 75 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in very moderate demand; quoted at from 30c.@32c. for Yellow, ₽ lb.

COFFEE—Generally dull and nominally unchanged as to values. A limited trade reported in Maracaibo within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been very slow of sale for early delivery, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₽ lb. lower, closing weak. Sales, 324 bales—all to spinners. For forward delivery the movement has been fair, but prices have further declined ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb., closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,600 bales, (of which 5,100 bales were last evening, and 14,500 bales to-day,) and 2,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16c.@16 1-16c.; August, 14¼c.; September, 16 17-32c.; October, 16 5-16c.; November, 16¼c.; December, 16 7-32c.@16¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,399 bales, including 19 from Norfolk, 86 from Savannah, 177 from Charleston, 1,521 from New-Orleans, 1,348 from Galveston, and 248 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,604 bales, and thus far this week 5,832 bales, against 6,790 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,739,927 bales, against 3,521,718 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 9,808 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 115,326 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 210,690 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16 1-16	16 1-16
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	18¾

EGGS—Have been moderately inquired for since our last, within the reduced range of 20c.@26c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported at 21c.@24c. for fair to strictly prime stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively dull since our last, within the range of our previous quotations. The demand has been almost wholly for job lots for home trade purposes. Desirable lots of Minnesota trade stock (which has been in especial favor with buyers) have been quoted exceptionally strong in price in view of the restricted offerings. Winter Wheat stock weak and irregular. Shipping extras in very slack request and shippers' report limits reduced slightly. The sales since our last have been 9,700 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 64, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 75@$6 40, mainly at $6@$6 25; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $5 85@$6 25, and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Southern Flour has been less active at unaltered figures; sales, 800 bbls., in lots....Rye Flour firmer; sales, 325 bbls., part to arrive....Cornmeal steady but quiet; sales, 475 bbls., in lots, mostly within the previous range, though 150 bbls. Brandywine, wanted for prompt shipment, were reported sold at $4 60, an extreme rate.

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat has been comparatively dull, and though generally quoted steady, during regular 'Change hours, the latest and only important dealings indicated lower figures. Winter Wheat quiet and irregular. The export has been limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,500 bushels, at 40c.@41c. for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring; $1 38½ for No. 1 Minnesota do. in store; $1 39@$1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., closing at $1 39 for good, though for strictly prime samples, holders were claiming higher figures; $1 36@$1 37 for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 34@$1 36 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, car stock; $1 30@$1 40 for Ungraded Spring; $1 32@$1 37 for poor to prime Red Western, odd lots; and $1 40, in part, for White do....Corn has been reported more active, at rather steadier rates. The export demand has been more animated. The home trade inquiry moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 208,000 bushels at 77c.@79c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, mainly within the range of 78c.@79c. for sailing vessel stock; 79c.@81c. for Yellow Western, and 84c.@89c. for poor to choice White do....Rye, Barley, and Malt about as last quoted. No important dealings reported....Oats have been decidedly more active, and quoted much higher, closing buoyantly. The demand has been, in good part, from Philadelphia buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 76,000 bushels at 62½c.@65c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 65c. for prime, afloat, and 63c. for do., in store, and 66c.@70c. for White Western, mainly at 68c.@70c. ₽ bushel....Feed quiet, within the range of $18 50@$29 50 ₽ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate request since our last, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 75c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@1 35 ₽ 100 lbs. Supply liberal. Clover Hay, 80c.@95c. Straw selling slowly, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 50c.@70c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand, with prices quoted firm. Sales, 7,145 Rio Grande, 6,234 Montevideo, 3,292 Concordia, 703 Buenos Ayres, 197 Corpus Christi, and 1,000 Dry Western on private terms. The stock in first hands is 108,800 Hides and 1,183 bales do., against 218,500 hides and 925 bales do. same time last year. We quote: Dry Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 26c.@27c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 25 lbs., 26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25¾c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.@24½c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 22c.; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 20 to 22 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 9 to 13 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; Truxillo, 15 to 17 lbs., 22c.; Zanzibar, 10 to 12 lbs., 18c., all gold, selected; Sierra Leone, 9 to 10 lbs., 28c., currency, selected: Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; Indianola and San Antonio, 20 to 25 lbs., 22c.; Corpus Christi, 20 to 25 lbs., 22½c.; Southern, 12 to 18 lbs., 17c.@18c., currency, as they run. And Dry-salted Hides thus: Chili, 29 to 32 lbs., 18c.; Maranhan, 25 to 28 lbs., 15c.; Pernambuco, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.; Bahia, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.; Maracaibo, 30 to 33 lbs., 15c.; Savanilla, 26 to 30 lbs., 15c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 24 to 28 lbs., 19c.@19½c., currency, as they run; Texas and Southern, 24 to 30 lbs., 14c.@16c., currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 46 to 50 lbs., 12½c.; Rio Grande, 44 to 48 lbs., 12½c.; California, 45 to 50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35 to 40 lbs., 11c.; New-Orleans City, 60 to 80 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Texas pulled and packer, 60 to 90 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Texas knife, 50 to 80 lbs., 10½c.@11½c.; Southern, 20 to 50 lbs., 9½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60 to 80 lbs., 10¼c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45 to 60 lbs., 9¼c., currency, selected. East India stock thus: Calcutta City Slaughter, 10 lbs., 17c.; Calcutta City Slaughter, 13 to 15 lbs., 16c.; Calcutta City Dead Green, 9 to 10 lbs., 13½c.; Calcutta City Buffalo, 18 to 22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold.

HOPS—There has been a very moderate call noted, chiefly for the better grades, at about steady rates. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; Californians, 25c.@36c. ₽ lb.

LEATHER—A fair demand prevails for desirable qualities on a comparatively firm basis as to values. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 25c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₽ lb....Crop slaughtered thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c. Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₽ lb. ....Texans thus: Light Crop, 32½c.@34¾c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17½c.@20c. ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations essentially as in our last. No further arrivals reported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady, but quiet on the basis of $2 10@$2 20 for Strained and good Strained; sales, 95 bbls. Strained at $2 10; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2 27½@$2 40 ₽ 280 lbs....Nothing really new in Tar or Pitch ....Of Spirits Turpentine, 250 bbls. sold, part to arrive, at 36c.@36½c., closing firmly at 36½c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Very quiet throughout, though held rather more confidently....Crude quoted at 4⅞c.@5c., in bulk, and 8½c. in shipping order....Refined, here, at 12⅛c., and at Philadelphia at 12c. for early delivery; no important dealings reported....Refined, in cases, 16¾c....Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, and quoted weak in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 500 bbls. Western Mess at $19 75, with Prime Mess quoted at $18 75, and Extra Prime at $18, ₽ bbl. And, for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 500 bbls., buyer's option, August, at $20, with seller's option, same month, quoted at $19 70....Dressed Hogs in request: City quoted at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₽ lb....Cut-meats quiet, but strong in price; sales, 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 9 lbs., at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and sundry other small lots of City bulk stock at full rates; Western stock scarce and nominal....Bacon in light supply and firm, but inactive; City Long Clear quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₽ lb....Lard has been in quite moderate request, and rather less firm as to values. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 11 15-16c.; 200 tcs. choice do. at 12c.; 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11¾c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 10⅞c.; and 1,500 tcs. Refined on private terms, quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c., for the Continent....Beef quiet at unaltered prices....Butter has been in rather moderate request at, however, firm rates, with the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 17c.@23c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 24c.@28c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in somewhat better demand and steadier prices. State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 10½c.@12½c., chiefly at 11c.@12c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@12c.; Western, 6c.@11½c., ₽ lb.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after and quoted firm. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c.@55c., currency, ₽ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 48c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, ₽ skin, 50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ₽ lb.

SOAP—Has been selling in job lots to a moderate extent at steady rates, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted as in our last, on, however, a very dull market, sales having been reported of only 75 hhds. about good refining Cuba, at 8c.; 100 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c., and 100 bbls and 46 bags English Island at 7¼c. ₽ lb. The receipts of Raw Sugar since July 1 have been 23,120 hhds., 12,452 bxs., 51,985 bags. Also 112 hhds. Melado....Sales of Raw Sugar, same time, 21,995 hhds., 10,420 bxs., and 36,179 bags. Also, 209 hhds. Melado....Stock of Raw Sugar in first hands to-day, 156,304 hhds., 95,450 bxs., and 191,179 bags. Also, 1,371 hhds. Melado. Stock same date last year, 104,575 hhds., 56,717 bxs., and 232,338 bags. Also, 9,189 hhds. Melado....Refined quoted about steady, on a moderate trade.

TALLOW—Steady at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to strictly prime; sales equal to 165,000 lbs....Of Stearine, 25 tcs. Western sold at 13 9-16c....And of Grease, 30,000 lbs. Brown at 5¾c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather limited demand within the previous range as to values. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Lower on a moderate trade; sales, 350 bbls. at 98½c.@99c., closing at about 98¾c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been generally quiet and rather weak. The demand for accommodation has been limited from all sources; and bids have been ruling lower in most instances. The available supply of room, especially by sail, on berth and charter, is more liberal. The Grain movement is exceptionally slow. General cargo is offering quite moderately for British ports, and very sparingly for the Continent....For Liverpool, reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d.@7¾d.; 16,000 bushels do. at 7½d.@8d. ₽ bushel, and by steam, a small lot of Wheat at about previous figures, 10d. having been the nominal quotation; 330 bxs. Bacon, part at 45s., and 870 bxs. Cheese, part at 55s. Also a British bark, 456 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And two ships, 729 and 670 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 12,000 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₽ ton, and 5,000 bbls. do. at 2s. 10½d. ₽ bbl. And a British ship, 1,498 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 602 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 4½d. ₽ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour and 300 pks. Provisions on private terms....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9¾d. ₽ bushel; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ₽ ton....For Newport, by steam, (via Cardiff,) 500 bxs. Cheese at 55s. ₽ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 280 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. to the United Kingdom or the Continent, and 6s. 3d. to the Baltic....For Dublin, an American brig, 371 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₽ bbl....For Havre, by steam, 350 bxs. Bacon on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 7,700 bushels Wheat and 8,700 bushels Corn at 10d. ₽ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₽ ton; 450 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 30s. for cases, and 250 pks. Merchandise at current rates; also a German bark, 614 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 1½d.@4s. 3d., according to lay days; and a Norwegian bark, 600 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., with option of Hamburg at 5s. 9d. ₽ bbl....For Stettin, a Swedish bark, 424 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₽ bbl....For Bordeaux an American brig, 391 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco reported at 37s. 6d....For Fiume, an American brig, 342 tons, with Tobacco from Richmond and City Point on private terms....For the River Platte, three barks, 762, 590, and 399 tons, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $21@$22 50. ....For Bahia, a British brig, 264 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 35 ₽ bbl....For a Sound port, a brig, with Lumber, reported from Brunswick, at $9.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, July 15.—Cotton easier; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 28 bales; exports, coastwise, 181 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 6,726 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 293 bales; gross receipts, 295 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 31,684 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 15.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c., nominal; net receipts, 198 bales; exports, coastwise, 26 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,423 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 15.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 55 bales; sales, 36 bales; stock, 10,995 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 15—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109; new 5s, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 29¼.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 29½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 77½c.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. Erie Railway Shares, 29@29¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 95c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29½@29¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade easier. Middling Uplands, 8½d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 1-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 1-16d.

LONDON, July 15—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 8¾d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Linseed-oil, £27 9s.@£28 ₽ ton.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 15, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Cornelius Miner, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, and plot 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, 68.3 feet east of St. Ann's avenue, to Deborah Priestly, the plaintiff in the legal action, for $2,800 over mortgage and interest amounting to $2,300. Total $5,100.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, sold under the direction of N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, the lot 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-seventh street, 115 feet west of Tenth avenue, to B. Fellman, for $3,500. Also, adjourned the foreclosure sale of the building and lease of the block of land known as the Manhattan Market, to Aug. 5.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises known as No. 228 Pearl street to Wednesday, July 29.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows, all at the Exchange, with the exception of the last named:

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots, each 25 by 99.9, on East Thirty-eighth street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue, and two houses, with lots, each 25 by 60, on Carmine street, north-west corner of Bedford street. Also, similar sale, E. Cook, Esq., Referee, of five lots on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-eighth street, together in size 100.5 by 125, a portion of the Knickerbocker Hotel property.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, (rear irregular,) on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Busnnell, Esq., Referee, of eighteen lots on Inwood avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By B. F. Thomas, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, public auction sale of 220 choice building lots, located respectively on President street, Boulevard, Carroll and Crown streets, Brooklyn, East New-York, Albany, and Troy avenues, Flatbush.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 2-story frame house and lot, 50x100, s. s. of 138th st., 68.3 ft. e. of St. Ann's av. ... $5,100

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, 25x100, on s. s. of 77th st., 115 ft. w. 10th av. ... $3,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 14.

Bethune st., s. s., 251 ft. e. of Washington st., 22x78.3	$12,000
Macdougal st., No. 60, e.s., 139.11 ft. s. of Houston st., 25.2x100.1	26,250
Sullivan st., No. 110, w. s., 220.6 ft. s. of Prince st., 34x100	21,000
William st., n. s., part lot No. 78, Melrose, 3x95	250
West Houston st., No. 177, s. e. corner Congress st., 22x77.6	7,000
Same property	7,000
40th st., s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 18x98.9	22,000
45th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x75.3	10,000
62d st., n. s., 159 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x69.7	20,000
76th st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2	22,000
76th st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2	22,000
76th st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2	22,000
90th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x100.8	14,000
123d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 14.9x100.11	7,500
128th st., n. s., 181.8 ft. w. of 4th av. widening, 16.8x99.11	6,000
131st st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th av., 100x99.11	24,000

LEASE RECORDED.

24th st., s. w. s., 380 ft. n. w. of 8th av., 21 years, per year ... $160

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 25 East 31st st., near Madison av., with the principal furniture; possession immediately; price $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S, REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

Cheap Pine Lands, Pine Timber.

Will be sold, 2,640 acres, containing 32,000,000 feet of the finest Pine Timber in Wisconsin, situated only 30 miles from Stevens' Point, on Plover River, to which place the logs can be cheaply floated and manufactured; is a good market, and facilities for shipping East or West by rail. Price, $12 per acre, or $1 per thousand feet stumpage. Will sell all or part.

Apply to N. A. THOMPSON, Stevens' Point, Wis.

FOR SALE—CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED TO PURchase desirable homes at about half actual cost to build four years ago: two fine frame houses; water in house; fine cellars; in Fairview, nine miles from Jersey City; five minutes from depot; possession; price, $2,500; easy terms. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 o'clock, and evenings.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID RESIdence, one-acre lot; house and surroundings first class; has all the city conveniences; near to the depot. Will be sold furnished or without furniture. Terms easy. Would exchange for a small house in the City. OWNER, 52d st. and 12th av.

I WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS, OR RENT AT very low figures, with or without carpets, two-story frame-house, ten rooms, all modern improvements, ten lots and stable, at Franklin, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York. For particulars apply to G. S. PORTER, No. 67 Liberty st.

AT COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDSON—A charming cottage, with modern improvements; elevated situation, commanding fine river and mountain views; gardener's cottage, ice-house, stable, and six acres of land. Will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for City property. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREATEST CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT THAT HAS BEEN OFFERED.

B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at Jere. Johnson's Exchange Sales-room, No. 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, THURSDAY, July 16, 1874, 220 valuable lots of ground, Brooklyn and Flatbush, within thirty minutes of the City Hall by six lines of horse-cars. It is near Prospect Park and Sackett Street Park Way, and a branch of the New Rapid Transit Line will run in front of this property. Sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars apply to J. G. DAVISON, Trustee, Room No. 12, No. 202 Broadway, New-York; DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, and at the Sales-room, Brooklyn.

TO CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPET MILL, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

The undersigned, assignee of the NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupts, will sell at auction at the mill formerly occupied by said company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire real and personal property belonging to said estate, used in or appertaining to the manufacture of carpets and druggets. The property consists of a lot of land on the corner of Somerset and Water sts., about 155 feet by about 235 feet, with substantial brick mill and other buildings, fitted and furnished in the most complete manner for the manufacture of tapestry Brussels carpets, and now producing from 1,000 to 1,200 yards per day.

Also, a lot on the easterly side of Water st. about 130 feet front, running through to the Raritan River, on which is a substantial three-story brick building with steam-engine and machinery, for the manufacture of druggets. The whole of the real estate, machinery, implements and materials, will be offered in one parcel, subject to a mortgage of $21,000, and to a lease expiring Aug. 1, next, under which the mill is now in operation; enabling the purchaser to continue the manufacture from that date without interruption.

A schedule of the machinery and materials can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SARATOGA.—TO LEASE, FULLY FURNISHED, ON North Broadway, overlooking the village, the hotels, &c., &c., a most convenient residence of over twenty rooms; all modern improvements; stable, fine grounds, beautifully laid out and abundantly shaded; this place is eminently suitable as a boarding-house or family hotel. Further particulars and permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR PROSPECT Park to let, with immediate possession; brown stone, high stoop, twelve rooms, all improvements, nice order, and well furnished; large lot, and very desirably located, on the best street between Carleton and Vanderbilt avs. WYCKOFF & JANES, No. 189 Montague st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A GENtleman owning a first class English basement house, handsomely furnished, desires to rent the same to a small genteel family for the board of himself, wife, daughter, and son. Address OWNER, No. 36 East 31st st.

TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR SUMMER months, or until May next, a nicely furnished house with all modern improvements; good order, and good neighborhood; near depot; rent, $100 per month. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.

"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

A Prime Investment.

Hudson County, New-Jersey, 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE 1894, AT A BARGAIN.

NEW-YORK CITY SEVENS.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,

JERSEY CITY SEVENS.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

For sale by VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

FIVE PER CENT.

Gold Coupon Bonds,

WATER LOAN,

Due in 1,900.

Principal and Interest (on the first days of January and July,) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I.

This loan is secured by a Sinking Fund.

Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer ... $112,481,400

Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer ... 3,900,000

The Real Estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these Bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York. No. 28 State st., Boston.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co. Second Mortgage 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris, Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE BY GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital ... $10,000,000

Gross fire reserve surplus ... 3,700,000

Life assets and annuities ... 13,300,000

Total ... $27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 346 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

CAPITAL ... $200,000

SURPLUS ... 155,000

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a Half per Cent. on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

OFFICE WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 15, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August, at New-York office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD, are notified that the Dividend due to those Bondholders not joining in the purchase of the road, will be paid after Aug. 1, and they are requested forthwith to communicate with J. DE NEUFVILLE, No. 18 Exchange place, New-York City.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., AND No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand. NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. COR. LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 Broadway.

Capital,	$150,000 00
Surplus,	89,639 42
Assets,	$239,639 42

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst. GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

CAPITAL ... $200,000 00

SURPLUS, July 1, 1874 ... 200,448 48

Assets ... $400,448 48

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.) was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, corner FULTON ST. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst. J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.) BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President, JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Of the City of New-York.

1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 275 WEST 23D ST, NEAR 8TH AV., Have declared their usual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., PAYABLE JULY 20.

This institution, which contains among its Trustees leading citizens of the West Side, is managed UPON STRICTLY ECONOMICAL PRINCIPLES, and is one of the safest banks for the deposits of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Its business has increased fourfold during the past twelve months. Money deposited or drawn at any time. Accounts opened for any amount, and drawn against by check when desired. The only bank up-town open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. All moneys deposited before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Drafts sold on the Royal Bank of Ireland.

ALEXANDER M. LESLEY, President.

I. M. FREESE, Secretary. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Counsel.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER OF AVENUE C AND 7TH ST.

STATEMENT TO JULY 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on New-York City real estate	$315,000 00
United States and City securities	158,452 63
Real estate	100,000 00
Cash on hand	15,594 94
Cash in banks	52,410 05
Total	$641,457 62

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to depositors July 1, 1874	$606,436 43	
Interest credited to depositors July 1, 1874	14,130 76	$620,567 19
Net surplus		$20,890 43

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, and all money deposited before the 20th will draw interest from July 1. Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 will be taken.

JAMES L. STEWART, President.

JOHN H. TIMMERMAN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 21 will draw interest from July 1.

E. R. KENNEDY, Sec. WM. C. BUCKMASTER, Pres.

ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCHOFIELD, Vice Presidents.

MANNING MERRILL, Auditor.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 20, 1874.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July, will draw INTEREST from July 1.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum will be paid on and after July 21 on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

JAMES B. SMITH, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable and very neat-appearing Protestant young woman; very good chamber-maid and excellent waitress; no objections to go to the country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid or take care of children; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at or address for two days, No. 256 West 31st st., in tailor store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, young woman, for chamber-work and assist in waiting or house-work for two or three of a family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A North German girl; highly recommended as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 67 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds nice cooking required in a gentleman's family; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen; first-class City references; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 302 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL to do cooking, washing, or ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectful and economical servant, good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; HAS very best reference from private families in this City; is thorough in every branch of her business; makes bread and all sorts of cakes; willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A French person, not long in the country; is a good family cook, and is willing to wash and iron; best testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., upstairs, French bureau.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY mother and daughter; Scotch; together in a family; the one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two neat, tidy, and very competent girls, (sisters,) aged 20 and 24 years; have superior uptown reference; will do all the work of a family. To be seen at No. 69 6th av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO very excellent Scotch girls; are both capable and willing, and will do a family's work cheerfully together; in country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO very excellent Scotch girls; are both capable and willing, and will do a family's work cheerfully together; in country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUNdress, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in an American family, with two years' City reference. Call at No. 32 3d av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; has good references. To be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; is also a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has three years' references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH woman, with young friend, in a private family; are both thorough servants and willing to work; can do the work of a family together; an extra cook and laundress; only a steady place wanted; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LATELY-LANDED NORTH of Ireland Protestant girl, who can do plain cooking and wash and iron well; is willing to make herself useful in a good home at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th street, corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, for country or City; has the best City reference. Call at No. 89 6th av., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WELL RECOMmended German girl; likes general house-work; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; speaks German and English; as housekeeper or to take care of children. Apply at No. 223 West 17th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's-maid in a private family; understands all her duties; dressmaking; cut and fit; is a good hairdresser; has first-class reference where she still lives; wishes to travel to any part of Europe. Call or address D. D., No. 352 West 23d st., for three days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as first-class laundress or very good cook; box pleating, puffing, and all kinds of fine washing; good cook; meats, games, and all kinds of fine cooking; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its parts perfectly; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress in a private family. Understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptional City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-WORK AND washing.—No objections to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 107 West 49th st., second floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LIGHT House-work.—By a respectable German woman, who is anxious for a good home at moderate wages; has a little girl, five years old that she wishes with her; is willing to be generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS MOTHERly nurse, or would care for an invalid; no objection to the country; best reference given. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse for an invalid lady or child; is fully competent to bring up an infant from its birth; the best of references. Address Mrs. Green, at Mr. Clark's, No. 228 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman, as nurse. Understands the care of an infant from its birth, or would take care of grown children; is a neat hand-sewer. Excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl, who speaks good English, to take care of children and sew; good reference. Call at or address No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY Scotch woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th av., hair store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT NURSE, TO TAKE charge of an invalid, or as hospital nurse; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS HER work; can take charge of an infant from its birth; good reference. Call at 317 East 32d st., from 9 till 5.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl; speaks good English; has excellent references as to capability and honesty; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; would assist with children. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl; speaks good English; has excellent references as to capability and honesty; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; would assist with children. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESBYTErian woman in a private family as waitress and chamber-work, or would do general house-work; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 338 East 26th, between 1st and 2d avs.; would not object to a short distance in the country.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; one who understands her work; no objection to chamber-work. Can be seen from 9 till 5 at No. 317 East 32d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN, AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and harness, driving, &c.; three years' recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, mow lawns, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook and first-rate laundress; can also wait on table, do chamber-work, milk, make butter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman in City or country; eight years in his last place. Call for two days or address No. 45 East 33d st.

DRIVER.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, (German,) to drive a business wagon; can write a good hand; best reference. Address W. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, to go in the country; understands all kinds of farming and the care of horses thoroughly; is willing and obliging; also, his sister as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of reference, if required. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, who understands all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, green-house, grapery, budding, pruning, &c.; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MAN who has had many years' experience in this country and abroad; moderate compensation expected; excellent references. Address Martin Frank, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, and can furnish good reference. Address J. H., No. 67 Nassau st, (seed store.)

NURSE, PORTER, WATCHMAN, OR LIKE position for a very respectable young man, who is fully competent to nurse and take care of a sick or invalid gentleman, or would engage as porter or watchman in a hotel or boarding-house; best recommendations. Call or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SALESMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF TWENTY-five years, as out-door salesman, either on salary or commission. Address O. A. V., No. 17 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SERVANT.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE NORwegian girl as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; good reference; City or country; moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in private family; City or country; two years best City reference from last employer, where he can be seen for two days, from 9 to 12 o'clock, No. 16 East 10th st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, who speaks English; is a first-class waiter or valet; no objection to the country; is but a short time in this country; best City reference from his last place. Address E. D., No. 465 4th av.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED man and wife together; man as first-class waiter; wife as laundress and chamber-maid; City or country; good reference. Address S. A. P., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWISS WAITER IN a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; can take care of silver, &c.; references unexceptionable. Apply at the French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

ENTRY CLERK—WANTED BY A MANUFACturing and importing firm. Address, with names of references, and stating salary expected, L. V., Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND COLLECTOR in a lumber-yard, who can command capital to be used in the business as a loan or partner. Address LUMBER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—THIRTY-FIVE sewing-machine operators, to work on Mammoth Balloon now constructing at the Roman Hippodrome. Apply at the general office.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE COOK, washer, and ironer, one for house-work, one chamber-maid and waitress. Call at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. ROBERTS BROTHERS' NEW BOOKS.

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For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining interests negotiated. Real estate exchanged for business. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved corporations. References: The United States Tea Company, Vesey st.; J. H. Bewley, Esq., Secretary Universal Life Insurance Company, &c.

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TO MANUFACTURING AND JOBBING JEWELers.—I have some money I would like to invest; understand all branches of the trade; am willing to do my best; good reference given. Address EUCLID, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—UNRIVALED OPPORTUNITY for safe and profitable investment; active or silent. H. E. FARNSWORTH, 133 Nassau st.

AN EDITOR OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A POSItion; could invest some money, if desired. Address M. N. O., *Daily Times* Office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CRONEY and LORENZO TUTTLE, bankrupts.—No. 4,547.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, hereby gives notice that on the 15th day of July, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at number three hundred and twenty-two (322) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, auctioneer, he will sell at auction all the right, title, and interest of the said Lorenzo Tuttle, in the estate of Betsy Kinner, late of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased. Also, a large number of debts accounts, and claims owing by various parties to the said George W. Croney and Lorenzo Tuttle, as partners under the name and firm of Croney & Tuttle, the bankrupts above named, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of six hundred dollars, or thereabouts. The particulars of which can be ascertained by inquiring of the undersigned, at his office, No. 753 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Register aforesaid, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the day of said sale.—Dated June 22, 1874. ABRAHAM LENT, Assignee, &c., of Croney & Tuttle, Bankrupts.

The above sale is postponed to the 21st of October, 1874, at 11 o'clock, at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York. ABRAHAM LENT, Assignee, &c., of Croney & Tuttle, bankrupts.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PLACE, bankrupt.—The undersigned assignee in bankruptcy, of the above named bankrupt, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the one undivided fourth part of about ninety acres of land in Allegheny County, Penn.; due bill of Samuel B. Mackett for $125; account of B. C. Paddock, $150; 100 shares of the stock of the Sheron Silver Mining Company, of Montana; twenty-nine shares of the stock of the Tirdinte Creek Oil and Lumber Company; 111 shares of the stock of the Noble Well Oil Company; two shares of the stock of the Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York; judgment against Richard W. Seaman for $4,158 14, with interest from Oct. 12, 1872.—Dated July 14, 1874.

WM. APGAR, Assignee. No. 187 Greenwich street, New-York.

RICH. V. HARNETT, Esq., Auctioneer.

I. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF a small distillery, consisting of empty casks, office furniture, fixtures, tools, instruments utensils, &c., now in the building Nos. 406 and 408 7th av., and a horse and wagon will be sold by the undersigned at auction, pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court, at Nos. 406 and 408 7th av., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, July 18, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC BRISTOW, Assignee of Thos. Lynch.

Dated July 15, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. PANDELI FACHIRI HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of RALLI & FACHIRI, and Mr. AMBROSE FACHIRI has become a partner therein. The business will be continued under the same firm name

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1874.

MR. AMBROSE FACHIRI HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of FACHIRI BROTHERS, and Mr. E. A. FACHIRI has become a partner therein. The business will be continued under the same firm name.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1874.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothina, Wed'day, Aug. 26

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC .... SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC .... SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC .... SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC .... SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA .... Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA .... Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, Aug. 5

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Saturday...July 18	Ethiopia, Saturday, Aug. 1
Columbia, Wed'day, July 22	Australia, Wed'day, Aug. 5
Victoria, Saturday, July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8
India, Wednesday...July 29	Italia, Wed'day...Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Beddoe .... July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. .... July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard .... Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price .... Aug. 11, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth .... Aug. 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece ... July 18, 9 A. M.	The Queen ... Aug. 1, 8 A. M.
Egypt ... July 25, 1 P. M.	Italy ... Aug. 8, 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, Thompson ... Thursday, July 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER .... Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND .... Saturday, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Danre .... Saturday ... July 25
LAFAYETTE, Heliard .... Saturday ... Aug. 8
PEREIRE, Sermont .... Saturday ... Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75; Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. Willigerod, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. Leist, on SATURDAY, July 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin $120
Second cabin 60
Steerage 30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL .... July 17
ATLAS .... Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA .... July 9
ANDES .... July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freight greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 4.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) .... July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) .... July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct) .... July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct) .... July 30

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, July 18, at 12 noon.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA .... July 25
COLORADO .... Aug. 8

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above, will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, July 18, 12 M.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Wednesday, July 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R. } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R. } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

6:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O C S B Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c., deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring st. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 17th....6:00 A. M.	Thursday, 16th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th..11:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th....10:30 A. M.
Sunday, 19th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 18th...5:00 P. M.
Monday, 20th....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 19th....2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 21st...8:30 A. M.	Monday, 20th...12:00 M.
	Tuesday, 21st...1:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th...6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 9th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th..3:30 P. M.	Monday, 13th....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 14th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th...3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 15th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th..3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th..8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 16th...4:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, AND KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY; Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., is open for guests.

Board $3 per day.

A liberal arrangement made with permanent families and traveling agents.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
D. P. PETERS, Manager.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IRVING HOUSE,
(Formerly COOPER COTTAGE,)
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Terms reasonable.
GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

Remodeled, enlarged, and now open. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 per day.

THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED.

$5 to $10 per week each to husband and wife, with Anglo-American private family; nicely furnished room and board; beautiful, cool, healthful; opposite Central Park on 5th av., second house above 86th st.

LEBANON COTTAGE.

Cornwall, on the Hudson. A cool, pleasant, and home-like cottage, with large piazza and water view, on high ground, pure mountain air, with good board; liberal arrangements. Particulars at No. 48 West 15th st.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

GRAND HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON PALISADES, BETWEEN Fort Lee and Englewood.—Good board at panic prices; bath, &c.; send for circular: Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, LONG Island, is now open for the season.
I. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Aaqnanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., four miles from depot, on a farm; large rooms, high and thoroughly ventilated, with abundance of shade; terms, $8 per week, children half-price; references exchanged. For particulars, inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Box No. 453 Orange Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO AND A HALF MILES west of Poughkeepsie; large lawn, plenty of shade, croquet, fruit, vegetables, milk, and good board at moderate prices; refers to H. B. Caverly, No. 293 Washington st., New-York. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, Highlands, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farm-house, among the Catskills; fine shade, drives, and walks; at moderate prices. For particulars inquire at Earle's Hotel, on Thursday or Friday, the 16th and 17th, of J. S. DE FRATE.

COUNTRY BOARD, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—PLEASANT house, well shaded on high ground, twelve minutes' walk from depot; liberal table. Address Miss KNAUFFT, Montclair. Reference, J. S. Franklin, No. 8 Liberty place, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, ON THE HUDSON—Commanding fine view of the river and surrounding country; adults preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. L. CARPENTER, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT KATONAH, VIA HARLEM Road; large house, charming walks and drives, croquet lawn, fresh milk and vegetables; terms moderate. Refer to HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

PRIVATE BOARD—AT FISHKILL, ON HUDSON; location, rooms, and table first-class; near station. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or Box No. 166, Fishkill, on Hudson.

EXCURSIONS.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.
JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The staunch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00, 9:40, and 10:45 A. M.; foot of 24th st., 10:30 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2.

CHAS. P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, landing at Whitestone, City Island, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, and Glenwood, connecting by stage to Port Washington. Sea Cliff House now open. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, New-York, Pier No. 27; Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way, and Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Excursion tickets to Sea Cliff, 60 cents. Large discount to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to

S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York,
Or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ELMORE M. CLARK, Rebecca Dunlap, and William H. Dunlap, Plaintiffs, against S. D. BURBANK and G. M. Burbank, Defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars, with interest from the 26th day of February, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1874.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 240 Broadway.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the New County Court-house, New-York City, on the 6th day of June, 1874.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 240 Broadway, New-York.
je11-law6wTh

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO., Broadway, corner 44th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, Summer horse clothing cheaper than ever. Our harness are hand-made and of the best material. Whips, spurs, brushes, combs, sponges, chamois, &c. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

FOR SALE.—PONY TURNOUT; BEAUTIFUL BAY pony; warranted sound and kind; top phaeton and harness, gold mountings, nearly new; will be sold cheap; owner going to Europe. Call at or address No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable second floor room; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; first-class references.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

ONE LARGE HANDSOME ROOM, FIRST floor, $20; large rooms on second and third floors, $10 each, with board; table unexceptionable. No. 147 West 45th st.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

MISS HINSDALE
CONTINUES
MRS. MACAULAY'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Assisted by Dr. S. BLACKIE, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av. School will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MME. C. MEARS,
Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address

PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—SEND FOR THE School and College Directory, containing complete list of schools, together with extensive descriptions of leading institutions. Sent free on application. T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college, scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 1,275 Broadway and No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $5 each; 24 Writing lessons, $2 50. Vacation pupils advanced to higher classes.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.—Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo. Truly OTIS BISBEE.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.
Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER TO INSTRUCT AND educate three children, from eight to fifteen years of age; must be highly accomplished, thoroughly educated, not under middle age, good disposition, &c. Address with references, O. H. R., Box No. 1,385 New-York City Post Office, stating age, how long teaching, and when, amount of salary expected for devoting whole time to this service. Parties desiring an interview without answering all the above will not be noticed.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing
"The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.

RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

PERFECT VENTILATION.
WINDOWS UPON ALL SIDES.
POSITIVELY

LAST THREE WEEKS	LAST THREE WEEKS
LAST THREE WEEKS	LAST THREE WEEKS

IN NEW-YORK CITY.
OPENS IN BOSTON AUG. 3.
THE GREAT
AMUSEMENT SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCE
AND UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Nothing approaching it in magnitude and magnificence has ever been known. It is the fashionable resort of the metropolis. Its daring races and marvelous exhibition of highly-trained animals are alike interesting and instructive to old and young. The vast menagerie of

RARE AND COSTLY WILD BEASTS

should be viewed by every child in the land.

MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,

every afternoon and evening, concluding her thrilling exhibition with

RIDING HER VELOCIPEDE UPON A SINGLE WIRE,

elevated seventy feet in the air, and extending lengthwise with the amphitheatre.

PROF. W. H. DONALDSON'S
grand experimental
BALLOON ASCENSION FROM THE HIPPODROME
every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.
Box-office open three days in advance.

FIVE HUNDRED MILE WALK.

At five minutes after 12, on the morning of July 20, Mr. Edward Mullen, the champion walker of the world, will commence the herculean task of walking five hundred miles in six consecutive days. A special track circling the inner inclosure, or garden of the Hippodrome, will be assigned the pedestrian, who will continue to walk in full view of the audience, and without interference with the regular programme. A competent committee will be selected, in whom the public will have confidence, who will see that every detail is carried out as announced.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.

Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, July 16.
MME. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S TROUPE OF PARISIAN CAN CAN, OR CHAHUT DANCERS, composed of THIRTY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS, in conjunction with which will be presented an
ATTRACTIVE MODERN OLIO.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Box-sheet now open to secure seats.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HARRY CLIFFORD.

Two Performances Daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
The Young Actor,	The Young Actor, Mr.
Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD,	HARRY CLIFFORD,
in McCloskey's	in McCloskey's
Great Sensation, entitled	New Sensation, entitled
POMP; or,	LIFE OR DEATH,
WAY DOWN SOUTH.	with efficient cast.

MONDAY, July 20, C. W. BARRY in ROPED IN.

COLOSSEUM. 50 CENTS.
LONDON BY DAY.
Open daily from 10 till dusk.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.

Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PLATE GLASS
REQUIRED FOR THE
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS, UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to

W. G. STEINMETZ, Superintendent of Repairs.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, (THIRD STORY, BANK BUILDING,) FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD., July 15, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN PATAPSCO River, will be received until noon of July 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of July, 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER CAULDWELL, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Rooms Nos. 12 and 13 Law Building, in the City of Newburg, Orange County, in said State, before Mr. John W. Little, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAHLON S. FROST, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1874.

jy16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON B. BIRDSALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Anson B. Birdsall, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1874.

E. DEMING, Assignee.

ULMAN, REMINGTON & PORTER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. jy9-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of June, 1874: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES E. MAXWELL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

jy9-law3wTh JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE R. LEE and FRANCIS R. LEE, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

jy16-law3wTh* E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE
WILL REOPEN
On MONDAY, July 20,
with CHARLES GAYLER'S new and successful serio-comic play, in five acts, entitled
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing
Miss KATIE MAYHEW
in the character of
JENNIE MARKLAND,
and in her charming
SONGS AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.

During the recess this popular theatre has been RE-FRESCOED, RENOVATED, AND DECORATED.

The play will be produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY,
and
A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE,
including the best artists in the City.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

On MONDAY, and every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
the grand legendary drama, entitled,
FAUSTUS; OR, THE DRACHANFELS.
New and elegant scenery, magical charms and effects, original music, fine cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement of Mr. GEO. DARRELL in his Drama of
TRUMP CARDS.
Preceded by the Farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL—To be held in SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th of July, in commemoration of the first Federal Shooting Festival in Switzerland.

The Park will be splendidly decorated for this occasion. The public are cordially invited to join in this peaceful tournament; every one has the chance of winning one of the numerous and beautiful prizes.

Grand Concert every day. On THURSDAY, 23d, there will be Swiss Athletic Games, wrestling, gymnastics, stone throwing, singing by the several Swiss societies, distribution of prizes, dancing, and grand banquet. For particulars, see the programme.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A meeting of this college will be held at the Lecture Hall, in University Building, corner University place and Waverley place, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 P. M., to receive the second annual report of the Board of Pharmacy. All interested are invited to attend.

M. L. M. PEIXOTTO, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
f26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-law6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, CHARLES H. ISHAM, } Executors.
jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON, JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.
f5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.
mh12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-law6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, THOMAS PAYTON, } Executors.
ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, JOHN BARBERIE, } Executors.
jy16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.
mh12-law6mTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General United States Army.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

STORAGE.—ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE HANDLED carefully and stored in a perfectly dry room, free from moth and dust. Upholstering in every branch. WM. W. GORDON, No. 1,002 6th av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH POLES WANTED.—1,000 OR 2,000 poles, twenty-five feet long, five inches at top; chestnut or red cedar; deliverable in the harbor of New-York.

Address Post Office Box No. 3,098.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRATS AT SARATOGA.

WHO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE—THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLARENDEN HOTEL, SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15, 1874.

There was a Democratic conference at the Grand Union Hotel, in this place, to-day. Most of the delegates present were members of the rural Democracy. The only representatives from the City were Morris Powers, Clerk of the Marine Court, O. Swan, and some others whose names will be found below, among those in the list of "prominent" Democrats. Although I was assured that this was in every sense an informal gathering of the rank and file of the party, it is undoubtedly true that great pains were taken to make the thing as imposing as possible, and to secure the attendance of desirable men copies of the following private circular were sent from New-York to the different town and county committees, or such members of them as were wanted at the "political consultation:"

An extraordinary interest is felt in all sections of the country in reference to the approaching election in this State. The disturbed condition of the finances, the rapidly-increasing burdens of taxation, and the recent exposure of unparalleled official corruption in nearly all departments of the General and State Governments, excite apprehensions of disaster in the near future, and imperatively demand attention to the character of the men upon whom shall devolve the future management of public affairs.

"For many years false theories of government have prevailed in our land, and the people have honest cause for doubt, notwithstanding the apparent, though delusive semblance of prosperity. The practical operation of these false theories has been endured. We are now gathering their legitimate fruits," and the Republican Party, in power, can not shrink or escape from the responsibility of their necessarily disastrous consequences. That party promised to "govern by sound policy and wise measures," but on all great occasions it has disappointed just expectations. It has persistently violated the great maxims of the founders of the republic, and under its rule the public service, through all its grades, is infected with the lust of plunder, producing the disorders and grievances that now afflict the country. It has packed the United States Supreme Court to secure a decision, from the responsibility of which the President now seeks to escape, by recommending, through an irregular and private memorandum of his views, the repeal of the Legal-tender act.

To its action is also attributable the factitious discriminations between producers and bondholders. Modern Republican Party legislation has become the mere outcry of public vendue, while just legislative action would harmonize the interests of all.

The Federal Government is absorbing all power and usurping authority not conferred by the Constitution.

The Democratic Party has before it at the present time, not only the duty of selecting men of the highest character and undoubted capacity for official position, but it is committed to a clear, lofty, and dignified mission, and the hopes of the whole country are centred upon the success of the Democracy of the State of New-York, as involving a far greater significance than narrow or mere partisan triumph.

Our first and all-absorbing duty is to carry the State in the coming election, and not only at large but also the Assembly districts, in order to gain a body of political strength in all sections, that we may give to the State a better administration, more just legislation, and, moreover, to restore the State to its rightful position, as "the stronghold of those who seek to bring back our Government to its ancient simplicity, accuracy, and constitutional action."

To this end an assemblage of Democrats from different sections of the State will take place at Saratoga, July 15, 1874, for consultation and such action as may be deemed advisable.

Conservative men and Democrats from other States will also be present, and the occasion will afford an opportunity for comparison of views in regard to future political movements and their bearings upon the great questions of the day.

Your attendance is earnestly desired, and should you communicate your intention to be present you will be informed, in advance, of the names of others who are expected. R. F. STEVENS, Secretary.

Box No. 15 Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

Liberal responses were made to these missives in the way of letters excusing the writer's inability to attend; but quite a number of country Democrats, principally Chairmen of County Committees, were present. The New-York City celebrities were conspicuously absent. There was a great deal of time lost in the early part of the day in the efforts of Gen. Swan and others to hunt up the truant personages, who were avowedly at Saratoga as delegates to the "informal consultation." When, at length, a sufficient number were assembled to warrant the opening of the proceedings, it was found that the parlor assigned to the conference was too small for its necessities. It would not accommodate the representatives of the Democratic country newspapers.

A little before noon some of the delegates, attracted by the notice posted up in the vestibule, sauntered into the parlor, and a meeting was called by Dr. Stevens, who announced that the object of this conference was, as stated in the circular, to bring about a friendly interchange of thoughts and ideas among the representatives present, so that the exact conditions of the party organizations in each county might be clearly ascertained, and measures for their amelioration be adopted. The consultation, he said, would not be in the interests of candidates, or platforms. It would simply take the shape of a preliminary to party consolidation. After a few words of quiet conversation in this strain, it was finally resolved to postpone the meeting until 8 A. M., when the representatives, absent at the lake, would have returned and be able to participate in the proceedings.

The committee-room, as it was called, stood open all day, and Dr. Stevens, Charles H. Swan, and other gentlemen of the State Committee were there to receive the delegates and give them the necessary information concerning the proposed conference. Among those who called and appended their signatures to the roll of delegates were the following: James M. Duel, George W. Powell, Morris J. Powers, Anson G. White, Joseph Blumenthal, Charles H. Swan, John B. Davis, Henry Wilder, George W. Kingsly, R. F. Stevens, from New-York; Joseph P. Morrow, John Melville, Edward J. Meegan, Alexander Reid, James J. Franklin, P. P. Fitzhenry, E. Enright, P. Martin, from Albany; D. McElwaine, M. Bowler, James McQuick, from Cohoes; R. R. Grant and S. M. Holcomb, from Plattsburg; C. H. Faxon, Chestertown; G. B. Sherrill, Sandy Hill Washington County; O. H. Moore, Fort Edward; Ira Bette, Phœnix, Oswego County; Benj. Van Vaulkner, Schenectady; J. G. Greene, Schnectady; E. H. Chapman, Balston Spa. These were the only persons who visited the committee room up to 8 P. M. and signed the roll.

Smith M. Weed, James O'Brien, and several well known members of the party are stopping at the hotels. Few of them did more than look into the committee-room.

The active participators in the conference, I find, favor the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, and Allen C. Beach for Lieutenant Governor. There were a few persons, however, who had a decided preference for a ticket to be headed by Homer A. Nelson and Smith M. Weed. Still it is only just to say that none of the delegates avowed their preferences in the committee-room. They confined themselves during the day to giving and receiving information concerning their local organizations.

At 8:30 o'clock the conference was called to order, with Mr. McElwaine, of Cohoes, in the chair, and Messrs. Schram and Powers as Secretaries. Dr. Stevens made a brief address, in which he stated the importance of local organization for vigorous and untiring action in the several districts. He remarked that the coming election was likely to be a very active one in this State, and he felt decidedly encouraged by the reports of the delegates above named, who invariably assured him to-day that Gen. Dix was rapidly growing unpopular in each of their districts where there was an undoubtedly growing desire for a change.

Mr. McElwain thought that in order to insure success for the Democracy in 1876 the State must be carried by it this Fall.

Morris Powers said that he had discovered in New-York, from infallible sources, that the importers were bitterly opposed to the Administration, and that the working classes were as a unit for the Democracy. He had no doubt that the next election would be the most honest ever held in the city, and would, he felt, surely result in a great Democratic victory. Much of this was attributable to the recent victory of John Kelly over the police corruption.

Dr. Stevens then read the following address, which he had prepared to be circulated among the Democracy throughout the State:

With the near approach of the coming political struggle in this State, those who believe that success is only attainable through able political management are on the alert and watching every party movement with interest. Never since the formation of our Government have our people been more thoroughly aroused to the necessity of the hour. The fundamental purpose of the Democracy is the security of personal liberty and local self-government. Personal liberty can never be secured except in restrictions of the powers of government by constitutional limitations. And at the present time it is being abundantly proven that constitutional government can only be maintained by the steadying control of responsible party organizations.

The patriotic, thoughtful and conscientious people of our country are now allied with apprehension of disaster on account of the maladministration of the Government by the representative men of the Republican Party, who are abandoning all restriction and perverting the best constitution ever devised. But men are everywhere on the alert, because they believe there is yet time to save our free institutions of government, to go back to the old method of administering it, and to restore the former rules of interpreting its powers. And, moreover, they are steadily preparing to insist upon the recognition and final settlement in their generation of that old and broad principle, declared before the Constitution was written, and afterward established by it, of limitation upon the powers of those that rule. With the advent of the Republican Party, in 1860, the troubled night came upon us. It was the advent of a party of one idea, a party that had never learned the first lesson of statesmanship, that was easily trained to pass the barriers of legal restraint, and under the specious plea of necessity to usurp powers not conferred by the Constitution. It pursued a downward course; it has always been unjust and proscriptive, and its course, as predicted, is ending in unequaled iniquity and corruption. The people are becoming convinced that the only remedy for these monstrous evils lies in an entire change of administration. That under a continuance of the administration of the Government after the fashion of the Republican Party, the Republic of our fathers must inevitably perish. It remains for the Democrats of the State of New-York to measure with care and accuracy the magnitude of the wrongs and abuses inflicted upon the country, and with lessons of experience and tempered judgment to summon its forces to battle with all the arms and preparations needed for the conflict. Through all its errors and perils the party has always contended for a constitutional and progressive nationality; for lifting the burdens that bear down hard upon labor; for a sound currency; for resistance to the encroachment of monopolies and the evils of private legislation. In the coming contest the party will be guided by the universal demand of the people to place able, true, and trustworthy men in nomination. The most encouraging word comes from every part of the State. In all sections there is a growing opposition to the Republican Party within its own ranks. Honest men are everywhere breaking from its folds, and no bond of union remains to them but the boasted and vanishing popularity of the Governor. In all our cities labor is suspended; manufactories are closed, and anxiety prevails on every hand. The only ground of hope rests in the uprising of the Democracy to its full strength in the State. In New-York City the party is thoroughly united and abundantly prepared to give its old-fashioned majority of 45,000. Being assured of this the party in the country districts has only to be active in organization and energetic in sending their best men as delegates to our State Convention, and, furthermore, to put before the people a ticket so unexceptionable in its character that it will command the respect and the votes of the people. Our party is awake to the necessity of placing its most active men in the van. Our young men need encouragement and must be gratified by the action of their State Convention. We have the voters to carry the State, and by prudence we can succeed. Let the offices seek the candidates. Let us organize energetically in all our districts, and be prepared to second the movements and calls of our State Committee. While we look after the interests of the State, those of the City must be carefully cherished, and surely there is much within it of Republican growth that might be uprooted advantageously. Notably the special legislation so hurriedly completed at Albany last Winter, and which has been the occasion of the wretched Police complications for which the City and County are now distracted. This, however, is not the place for a detailed statement of Republican abuses. They exist everywhere, and public-spirited Democrats know them. Their duty is to adopt reformatory measures, and this is what we earnestly urge them to do.

Mr. Powers was afraid that any expression of opinion by this conference at this time would be premature, and he suggested that the address be sent to the State Central Committee. Mr. Franklin was in favor of publishing the address, and he made a motion to that effect. Mr. Powers thought it wiser to subscribe money enough to-night to have it printed and sent to the Democratic organizations as the expression of the views of the conference.

Mr. Holcomb moved, as an amendment, that the address be transmitted to the chairmen of the several county committees. Lost.

Argument pro and con followed, none of the few persons present being willing to allow this document to go forth as an expression of the sentiment of a fair representation of the Democracy. It was finally decided that the address be submitted to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden for his consideration before publication.

Col. Fellows said that the State Convention had for years recognized the Tammany organization of New-York as the proper representative of the Democratic Party in the City. As a member of that august body, he would say he believed that the great body of voters rising in 1841 to overthrow an era of corruption under the recent rule in New-York were in sympathy with Tammany Hall to-day. The people of New-York wanting to give the City a good and permanent government will adhere to Tammany Hall under its present leader, John Kelly. He, the speaker, believed the men who overthrew Tammany in 1871 will support it now. When Col. Fellows concluded the Conference adjourned *sine die*. It was a failure.

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORT OF THE PLANTERS—INCREASE IN THE CONDITION OF THE PLANT IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The cotton-planters' report to the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the conditional promise of their June report, shows an increase in the condition of the plant in every State. The percentages of average condition are higher than in June by the following figures: Three in Louisiana, 4 in Arkansas, 6 in Florida, 7 in South Carolina, 9 in Mississippi, 10 in Alabama, 11 in Georgia, 12 in Tennessee and Texas, and 13 in North Carolina. Texas and North Carolina return a condition alone above the average.

The following are the State averages: North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 91; Florida, 96; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 87; Louisiana, 73; Texas, 102; Arkansas, 94, and Tennessee, 97.

As compared with July of last year the condition is higher, except in Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas, though the difference is slight in Tennessee and Georgia, and not very wide in Mississippi and Alabama. In North Carolina the temperature has been high, rains seasonable, and the growth rapid, though the plant is still small and ten days late in certain counties. The fields have generally had good preparation and clean culture. Edgecombe, which produces one-eighth of the cotton of the State, returns a condition of 110.

The improvement has been rapid in South Carolina and is still progressing, though the growth is not advanced to an average. Lice infest some fields. Darlington, yielding one-seventh of the fibre of the State, returns a condition at 90.

Seventy-three counties in Georgia, representing two-thirds of the crop, report a thrifty growth, a backward season, too much rain, better and cleaner tillage than last year, and less of fertilizers used. Rumors of the caterpillar come up from Southwestern Georgia.

Improvement is manifested in Florida, with too abundant rains in some counties, and a tendency to the shedding of forms. While the rains have been frequent in Alabama, the fields have generally been kept clear. Of the seven counties which yield one-third of the crop of the State, the condition is placed at 90 in Bullock, Barbour, Montgomery, Marengo, and Russell; 80 in Dale, and 100 in Dallas. None are lower than 75 or higher than 110.

The crop is late in Mississippi, but growing rapidly. It is grassy in places, yet much cleaner than last year. The condition ranges from 50, in Tunica, where it was destroyed by overflow, to 110 in De Soto and several other counties. In Louisiana the planting continued after the overflow until June 15, and the crop is therefore later than elsewhere, and has suffered in places from cut-worms. The caterpillar has appeared in Rapides. Rarely has Texas had better promise of a fine crop. In a few localities the plants made their appearance late in June. The standard is rather better than in other States. The drought has been injurious in Arkansas. Some localities have had no rain in eight weeks. In one township in Independence 1,060 acres were left uncultivated on account of the drought. Rains have been more general of late in portions of the State, yet fully half the counties report 100 and above. A majority of the counties of Tennessee return an average condition. A few range from 65 to 100, and Shelby County, which yields one-sixth of the State's aggregate, is placed at 110.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Fifth Annual Regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club will be sailed to-day.

The following yachts are anchored off Manhattan House, Shelter Island: Yacht Fleetwing, Commodore Osgood; Yacht Sea Witch, Capt. Stott; Yacht Bonita, Frank Lord; Yacht Eddie, Capt. Hughes.

The members of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club of this City have elected the following officers: Commodore, Edgar Williams; Vice Commodore, John Potter; Secretary, Col. Geo. A. J. Norman; Treasurer, C. W. Ridley.

SURVEY OF LAKE ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Canada, July 15.—The United States gunboat Chase left here to-day on a surveying expedition along the shores of Lake Ontario.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS

THE AMENDMENT TO ITS BUDGET.

A STATEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT AND THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The difficulty between the Department of Parks and the Board of Apportionment has not yet been settled, and the consequence is that the employes, who are clamoring for their money, have not been paid, and if the amendment inserted in the estimate of the department by Messrs. Vance and Wheeler be maintained, all the construction works must, the Secretary of the department states, be suspended. The park officials claim that the action of the Board of Apportionment was wholly illegal, and having referred the question to the Corporation Council, they are awaiting his opinion before taking further action in the matter. The whole trouble arises as to the fund or funds from which the salaries are to be paid. Hitherto the Department of Parks charged only a portion of the salaries to the "maintenance and government of the parks," the remainder being paid from the proceeds of bonds issued for "the improvement and construction of parks, squares, and public places." Messrs. Vance and Wheeler considered that all the salaries should be charged to the maintenance account, or rather that they should all be paid directly from taxation, and that the sums realized from the sale of bonds should be exclusively applied in paying for supplies, and in the payment of foremen and laborers. In this connection a curious mistake has occurred which has embittered the controversy between the two departments. The original estimate read as follows:

"Maintenance and government of parks and places, including the sum of $430,000 for the keeping, preservation, and exhibitions of the collections in the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, $500,000."

To this Mr. Vance appended the following amendment:

"And including the entire salaries of the President, clerks, officers, and employes, other than foremen and laborers, $450,000."

This amendment, as it was transmitted officially to the Department of Parks, reads "foremen of laborers," instead of "foremen and laborers," and it is so stated in the original and revised copy of the budget in the Controller's Office, which copy is signed by each member of the Board of Apportionment. Mr. Wheeler, who is the Secretary of the board, states, however, that the copy in the custody of the Controller is only a duplicate one, and that he himself has the "original" document which contains the words "foremen *and* laborers," and that the insertion of the word "of" instead of "and" was a mere clerical mistake, which showed its absurdity on its face. Neither he nor Mr. Vance intended that the laborers engaged in construction works should be paid out of the maintenance account, and he pointed out that the *City Record* of the 8th inst. contained the words "foremen and laborers," which proved that the substitution of the word "of" for "and" was a mistake. This certainly appears to be the correct version of the matter, as, if the laborers on special works were to be paid from the funds set apart for the maintenance of the parks, there would be no demand on the proceeds of bonds except for supplies and wages of about a dozen foremen. It is only reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the insertion of the word "of" in two of the copies of the Budget was a mistake, and this would narrow the dispute to the disbursement of salaries. This is how Col. Stebbins himself, in his communication of the 30th June to the Board of Apportionment, considered the subject, but it is claimed that when he wrote that letter he had not the certified copy of the budget before him. As regards the right of the Department of Parks to charge a portion of the salaries to the construction account, Col. Stebbins claims that the statutes expressly authorize them to do so. Chapter 645 of the laws of 1874 directs the Controller to create and issue, as shall be required by the Department of Public Parks, a public fund or stock to an amount not exceeding the sum of $250,000. The moneys realized from said stock shall be applied only to the improvement and construction of parks, squares, and public places. In order to carry on these works the Department is obliged to employ architects, engineers, and others, and they claim, therefore, that they are legally entitled to charge the construction account with the cost of these services. Another statute, chapter 290 of the laws of 1871, provides for the issuing a fund or stock as shall be necessary to provide the moneys required for erecting the buildings known as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and American Museum of Natural History, and according to the action of Messrs. Vance and Wheeler the Department of Parks is prevented from charging any portion of the salaries of its staff to this account. Again, section 8 of an act of 1874, providing for the laying out and ornamenting of certain portions of the City and County of New-York and for the payment of indebtedness existing at the date of the passage of the act, authorizes the Controller to create a public fund or stock, not exceeding $100,000, for the purpose mentioned but by the course adopted by Messrs. Wheeler and Vance, the Commissioners cannot even pay the engineers out of the fund in question. Besides all this, the action of the Board of Apportionment places the Department of Parks in an awkward position, as the expenditures for the first six months of the year 1874 have been already apportioned to the respective accounts, according to the plan heretofore in force in the office. On this point it is well to quote from Col. Stebbins' communication to the Board of Apportionment:

"The several provisions of the law which I have cited accord with custom and experience; in both public and private business, the forms of procedure and the system of accounts and of checks of the department, both with its dealings on the one hand with the Corporation of the City, and on the other with its employes, have for seventeen years been adapted to these and like provisions, and would have to be set aside, and new arrangements throughout devised and pursued upon the instant. It is needless to say that so radical a change cannot be properly made without much deliberate consideration of details, and that confusion and embarrassment must result most unfavorably to economy and efficiency."

A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday called upon Mr. Wheeler, President of the Tax Commissioners, and a member of the Board of Apportionment, for the purpose of ascertaining the reason or reasons which influenced Mr. Vance and himself in making the amendment to the budget of the Department of Parks, whereby all the salaries were thrown upon the maintenance account. Mr. Wheeler said that Mr. Vance was preparing a full statement in reference to the whole case, which statement would in all probability be forwarded to the Commissioners of Parks this afternoon, but he declined to enter into any discussion as to the merits of the case until after the Department of Parks shall have received their explanation. The views of the Controller on the subject are already well known. He opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Vance, but rather than sacrifice the whole budget he had to agree to that amendment as well as to others, as the law requires the concurrent vote of all the members of the Board of Apportionment before the budget becomes final. Yesterday he declined to express any opinion on the subject, as the matter will likely come before him in his judicial capacity. Mr. Irwin, the Secretary of the Department of Parks, said that he expected the opinion from the Corporation Counsel to-day, and if such be adverse to the course pursued by Mr. Vance, he will forward the pay-rolls immediately to the Controller, whom he expects will be guided by the law adviser's opinion. Prompt action is very advisable, as there are many officials who have received no pay for over six months, and some of these are in very poor circumstances. This state of affairs is especially applicable to the employes engaged in the improvement of the new wards and of the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. This work was authorized by the Legislature, but there was no money provided for it until an act passed during the last session authorized the Controller to issue stock for carrying on the work. The officials would be paid this month were it not for the impediment thrown in the way by Messrs. Vance and Wheeler. One of the engineers, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that if the Board of Apportionment is justified by law in the course which it has adopted, an immediate stop must be put to all work connected with the improvement of the new wards. The engineers and assistants in the Civil and Topographical Bureau have not, he said, received "a cent of pay" for the past six months, and some of them have been unpaid for a much longer period. None of them can, he said, afford to be deprived of "his money in this way." Great inconvenience has already been caused, and if the officials should now be discharged unpaid, and with no prospect of relief except by a tedious and expensive suit against the City, actual hardships and suffering must be the result.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Young Men's Woman Suffrage League held their first public meeting last evening at Plimpton Hall, J. K. H. Wilcox presiding. The Chairman stated the object of the organization to be the promotion of woman suffrage in the United States. Letters from William Lloyd Garrison, from the President of the Universal Peace Union, Philadelphia, A. E. Redstone, President of the Labor Council, Washington, and Edward N. Davis, President of the Philadelphia Radical Club, were read indorsing the movement. The Executive Committee was empowered to establish branch leagues in other parts of the country, and the meeting then adjourned.

ELOPING WITH A MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

John C. Kraft is Pastor of the Twelfth Ward City Mission Church in Newark. He has a daughter Margaret, about twenty years of age, who lived with him at his home on Charles street. A volunteer choir furnished the music for divine service in the church, and John Wagenblass, always regarded as a strict church member, acted as leader. Miss Maggie sang in the choir, and read her notes from the same book as the leader. A familiarity sprang up between them, which was the subject of much remark among the church members. Wagenblass' wife, for he is a married man and has three children, frequently expostulated with him because of his attentions to Miss Kraft, but he assured her that her fears were unfounded. Miss Kraft and Wagenblass were in their usual places in the choir last Sunday week, but on the Friday following Miss Kraft suddenly disappeared from home, and subsequent inquiry elicited the fact that on the same night Wagenblass also disappeared. There is no doubt they both fled together, but their route and destination are unknown. Mrs. Wagenblass is in great distress in consequence of her husband's desertion. He left her penniless, and she is obliged to depend upon the charity of her neighbors to keep herself and little ones from starving. The parents of the girl are stricken with grief because of their daughter's crime, and refuse to say anything about the matter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Havemeyer issued last week 155 permits for $122,700.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Board of Apportionment to-day.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Acapulco arrived at Aspinwall July 15, from this port.

Col. Dunlap, of the Finance Department, is lying dangerously ill at his residence on Washington Heights.

The ninth annual excursion of the British Provident Association took place yesterday at Oriental Grove.

The seventh annual picnic of the St. David's Benevolent Society took place at Christ's Park, Mott Haven, yesterday.

The following contributions to the Children's Fund are acknowledged: Cash, $2; Luke, xvi., 31, $6; Kenneth and Hugh, $1.

The steamships Scotia and Weser, which left this port for Europe yesterday, took 40,000 letters and sixty-seven bags of papers.

A male infant, about two weeks old, was found at a late hour on Tuesday night on the stoop of No. 27 East Fourth street.

The steam-boat Flora now plies between Fort Lee and Manhattanville Ferry. Her time-table will be found in our advertising columns.

John Murphy, aged eleven years, fell off a horse at Twenty-fourth street and Lexington avenue yesterday and sustained serious internal injuries.

John Williamson, who, on the 23d of January last, was sentenced for burglary in the third degree to five years imprisonment by Judge Sutherland, escaped from Sing Sing Prison on Tuesday evening.

Grand Juries will in future occupy a room in the basement of the brown-stone building in the City Hall Park, and the room hitherto allotted to them will be fitted up for the use of the District Attorney.

Victor Mitchell, a Frenchman, was found at an early hour yesterday morning suffering from a severe scalp-wound received in some manner which he could not explain. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The annual festival of the Alsace-Lorraine Society was held yesterday afternoon and evening at Hamilton Park. The festivities began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and were continued until late in the evening.

A resolution was passed by the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, at their meeting yesterday, recommending the companies to suspend business at 4 o'clock P. M. daily, until the end of August, so far as may be practicable.

Charles Fisher, aged thirty-two, was overcome by the heat at No. 105 Barclay street, yesterday; and Thomas Connors, aged thirty-one, of Troy, N. Y., was prostrated at Fourth avenue and Eleventh street. Both were sent to the hospital.

Nine arrests of retail liquor dealers for non-payment of the United States Internal Revenue tax were made yesterday. The parties were taken before United States Commissioner Shields, where they gave security for their appearance for examination.

The Free Dormitory for Women, No. 54 Amity street, under the auspices of the "Fraternals," report the following statistics for six months, ending July 1, 1874: Number of lodgings given, 2,695; number of women lodged, 951; situations obtained, 36.

Henry Cameron was caught in the act of abstracting all the small change from the money-drawer of Christopher Pfluger, No. 101 Second avenue, on Tuesday evening. The youth was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail on the charge.

Ann McGrath, aged forty-one, of No. 47 Prince street, quarreled yesterday evening with Peter Hughes, of No. 239 Mulberry street, when Hughes struck her on the head with a glass, causing three severe scalp wounds. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Hughes was locked up in the Mulberry Street Station.

The grain dealers held a meeting at the Produce Exchange yesterday, for the transaction of regular business. Mr. C. F. Schramme was appointed a member of the Petroleum Committee, in place of F. C. Fleming, resigned. Mr. Robert H. Roundtree was appointed on the Naval Stores Committee, in place of George G. Barker, resigned.

The usual Thursday evening reunion will be held at the Free Training Schools, No. 47 East Tenth street to-night, at 8 o'clock. Readings are promised by Mr. McKee Rankin and Miss Henry, and music and singing by excellent performers. All interested in the progress and welfare of the schools are requested to apply at once for their badges for the excursion to Rockaway Beach on Monday, July 20.

The Board of Trustees of the Smith Infirmary, consisting of Messrs. George S. Schofield, Francis Geo. Shaw, Erastus Brooks, B. D. Jewett, L. Satterlee, E. W'nan, J. D. Dix, W. H. Townsend, J. H. Pool, C. C. Norvell, Tompkins Westervelt, and T. M. Rainhard have organized for the ensuing year by electing Mr. Schofield President, Mr. Rainhard Treasurer, and Mr. Norvell Secretary. The new medical staff for the year consists of Drs. W. C. Anderson, Walzer, O'Dea, Van Renselaer, Feeny, and F. Anderson.

To-day the Portland boat will convey to that city the New-York branch of the Newfoundland Excursion Club. At Portland the excursionists from New-York will meet the Boston branch of the club, and from Portland the united sections will proceed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence "under the American flag," (as specified in a by-law,) to St. John's, New-Foundland. On reaching St. John's the tourists will be received by several local societies. Alderman Dwyer, of Brooklyn, is President of the New-York branch of the Excursion Club.

Monday last, Mlle. Alphonsine Pichon, de Longeville ès Metz, (Moselle,) niece of G. B. Taylor, was married at St. Vincent De Paul's Church, West Twenty-third street, by Rev. R. P. Ferrier, to M. Charles Renoz, *ingenieur civile* of Carmen, (Laguna,) Mexico. The ceremony, which was entirely private, was performed in the chapel, the witnesses being Gen. Pedro Barrada, member of the Mexican Cortes for the State of Campeachy, Inspector of Artillery, for M. Renoz, and G. B. Taylor for Mlle. Pichon. After a breakfast at the Mount St. Vincent Hotel, the young couple left for Greenwich, Conn.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of August next. A cordial invitation has been extended to the association by the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, the State and City Superintendents of Public Instruction, and the Board of Education of the city. President A. D. White, of Cornell University, President Noah Porter, of Yale College, and many other distinguished educators are to be present. Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads by which members of the association will receive return tickets for one-third the regular rates.

BROOKLYN.

Richard Dalton, aged seventy years, dropped dead at his residence, No. 43 Atlantic avenue, yesterday.

Postmaster Talbot is taking measures to increase the facility for the distribution of the mails on Long Island.

William Lawson, a tailor, of 39 Adelphi street, was badly burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

An unknown man committed suicide, yesterday, by jumping from one of the Houston street ferry-boats. The body was not recovered.

Multitudes of unmuzzled dogs fall victims daily to the recent city ordinance which authorizes their indiscriminate destruction by the police.

John Thompson, Bernard McKenna, and Alfred Remington were yesterday sentenced each to two years and a half in State Prison for burglary.

John Brenogal, aged fourteen, of No. 96 Fifth avenue, was sent by his father to make some purchases, on Monday last, and has not since been heard from.

The new Board of Commissioners of Charities organized yesterday at Flatbush by electing Mr. H. H. Wheeler President and Mr. Medas Secretary. No other business of importance was transacted.

A vacancy occurred in the Board of Elections by the appointment of H. H. Wheeler as a Commissioner of Charities. Mr. Wm. H. Greene has been appointed to succeed Mr. Wheeler in the Board of Elections.

Late on Tuesday night a collision occurred between two passenger trains of the Bath and Coney Island Railroad near Locust Grove. None of the passengers were injured, but two cars were so badly broken as to be rendered useless.

Justice Delmar yesterday committed Daniel Ryan, Dennis Cahill, and Frank Engeman, on a charge of stealing $75 worth of lumber, the property of Geo. Heid, of No. 146 President street. The property was stored at the Erie Basin.

Resolutions have been passed by the Sixth Ward Republican Association censuring Justices Johnson and Voorhees for their action in preventing Judge Daniels from inflicting the full penalty of the law on the recently-convicted Charity Commissioners.

The Park Commissioners have passed a resolution authorizing the President to certify to the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment the amounts to be apportioned and assessed on Sackett street, East Parkway, Douglass street, Degraw street, and Ocean Parkway, amounting to $85,000, with interest, for improvement of these avenues.

On Tuesday night a train of cars on the South-side Railroad came into collision with a horse and buggy at the Fresh Pond Depot. Mr. Henry Herman, residing at the corner of Atlantic and Vanderbilt avenues, and Henry Mitchell, of No. 925 Atlantic avenue, occupied the buggy. Mr. Herman was instantly killed, and Mr. Mitchell seriously injured.

LONG ISLAND.

Of the 127 paupers in the Suffolk County Poor-house seventy-nine are lunatics.

The survey for the Bushwick and Glendale Railroad has been completed, and maps of the same are to be filed in Kings and Queens Counties during the present week.

Clavance Burnett, arrested at Rockaway, on Sunday last, for stealing clothes from the bathing-houses on the beach, was arraigned before Justice Burnett, yesterday, and committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

One hundred and sixty acres of land, fronting on the ocean at Bridge Hampton, has recently been purchased by a party of capitalists, who propose to build up a Summer resort there. The land has been mapped out and the project will soon be fully developed.

Aaron and James Gates, residing on the Sound shore near Mattituck, on Tuesday of last week went to Bridgeport in a small schooner, loaded with clams. Having sold their load on Thursday, they took in a few stones for ballast and started for home. Soon after leaving Bridgeport their boat was struck by a heavy squall and capsized. They managed, however, to climb on to the bottom of the boat, where they remained for about two hours, when they were picked up by a party of fishermen, who towed their boat to the beach near Norwalk, and helped them to right and bail it out, and the brothers again started to cross the Sound. Since then nothing has been heard of them, and fears are entertained for their safety.

Since the removal, on the 1st inst., of the Queens County paupers from Freeport to the newly-purchased county farm at Hog Island, much sickness, owing to the brackish water used for drinking and cooking purposes, has been prevalent among them. All the paupers are more or less affected. Twenty-four are dangerously ill, and four or five old people, it is feared, are beyond recovery. The Supervisors have recently had wells sunk to a great depth, in the hopes of securing good water, but so far without success. Should the sickness continue, and there seems to be great danger of increase of mortality among the paupers, they will be removed to their old quarters at Freeport, until such time as suitable water is provided on the Island.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Great preparations are being made on the Camp Meeting Grounds near Sing Sing, for the accommodation and comfort of a much larger attendance than usual. Quite a large number of families, prominent in Methodist circles, are already preparing to take up their abode in the grounds for the balance of the hot season.

An inventory of the personal property of the late Danforth N. Barney, late of the Irvington town of Greenburg, was filed in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County yesterday, amounting to $1,255,728 59, being the largest but one ever filed, the exception being in the case of the late George Merritt, of Greenburg, which amounted to $2,392,529 52.

A hearing in the case of Moses W. Miller against his wife, Josephine Miller, for divorce, on the ground of alleged adultery, was to have taken place at White Plains yesterday, before Hon. Robert Cochran, Referee, when David Stevens, a witness summoned by the plaintiff, refused to be sworn and examined. He was therefor committed to twenty days' imprisonment in the County Jail for contempt of Court, and further proceedings in the case were postponed until Saturday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is estimated that the fruit crop throughout the State will reach 600,000 bushels this year.

The Hudson County Caledonian Society netted $1,500 from their festival at the Schuetzen Park on July 4.

A Morris and Essex train jumped the track at the east end of the Bergen tunnel yesterday morning and delayed travel on that and the Erie Road for several hours.

A three-year-old child, named Bruns, was run over by a lager-beer wagon, on Union Hill, yesterday, and had both feet so badly crushed that amputation will probably be necessary.

A stone blasted from a quarry in Cornelison avenue, Jersey City, crushed through the window of Mrs. White's residence adjoining, but fortunately there was no one in the room at the time.

Edward Lee, a brakeman in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, had his left arm badly crushed while coupling cars at Dover yesterday. It was found necessary to amputate the arm.

The residence of J. W. Stoltz, in Willow street, Hoboken, was entered by burglars a few days ago and robbed of $300 worth of jewelry and silver ware. Entrance was effected through the skylight from an unoccupied house adjoining.

A woman named Ellen Smith, who resides on the Stoney Road, near Paterson, died yesterday in consequence of burns received while attempting to light a fire with kerosene oil Tuesday. She was pouring the oil out of a can on the fire when the can exploded and scattered the burning fluid all over her. Her husband was severely burned about the hands and face while attempting to tear her clothes off.

While several young men were bathing at the foot of Thirteenth street, Jersey City, Tuesday night, one of them, named Henry McLaughlin, climbed to the masthead of a schooner for the purpose of diving off. When he reached the cross-piece he missed his footing and fell to the deck, breaking one of his legs and cutting a severe gash in his head. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were of a very serious character.

Yesterday morning the bondsmen of Frederick Schaefer, the defaulting Tax Collector of Union Hill, made affidavit before Justice Morgan charging several of the tax-payers of the township with having forged Schaefer's name to tax receipts. The names of the accused have not yet been divulged, and will not be until the arrests are made. The taxes which these alleged forgers claimed to have paid to Schaefer helped to swell the amount of his defalcation, for which the bondsmen were held responsible, and if they can prove the forgeries they will recover a considerable amount, besides punishing the guilty parties. The constables having the warrants will probably serve them to-day.

The ninth session of the New-Jersey Central Ministerial Association was held in the Methodist Church at Dunellen, Monday. Rev. G. H. Winans, of Flemington, presided, and papers on church topics of general interest were read by several of the clergymen. The venerable Rev. George Peck, of the Wyoming Conference, conducted the opening religious exercises. Revs. Mrs. C. S. Woodruff, Mrs. G. Winans, and Mrs. Dr. J. T. Crane read able articles on "Women in the Temperance Movement and Mission Work." The next meeting of the association will be held in the Bound Brook Methodist Church on Monday, Oct. 5.

William Schafer, who resides on the corner of Palisade avenue and Broome street, Union Hill, went home to dinner at noon yesterday and found that his wife had eloped with a young man named Henry Haas, taking with her two children and a quantity of clothing, besides all the money and jewelry in the house. Haas has been boarding with Schafer for the past six months, and it is said that he has a wife living in New-York. Mrs. Schaefer is thirty years old, and of rather prepossessing appearance. Mr. Schafer notified the police and then started in pursuit of the fugitives for the purpose of bringing back the children if he can find them. Haas was employed as book-keeper in a saddlery store on the hill.

A young man, giving his name as William Williams, was arraigned in the Second District Jersey City Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of drunkenness, and Justice Shackleton committed him to the County Jail for forty days. It was subsequently ascertained that he had swindled a number of persons on the Hill by means of an old dodge. He represented himself as an agent for the Adams Express Company, and presented a receipt for a trunk or a box which he stated was then lying at the company's storehouse awaiting the payment of charges which he had been deputized to collect. In this way he swindled a number of persons out of sums ranging from $3 to $10. He will be held to trial.

A shocking occurrence, which will doubtless result fatally, took place on T. F. Leonhart's farm, near Haledon, in Passaic County, yesterday. A ferocious dog attacked a calf which was with the old cow in a field near the house, and Mr. Leonhart went to the calf's assistance. He was endeavoring to pull the dog off, when the cow attacked him from the rear, and with her horns tossed him a considerable distance in the air. When he fell on the ground she attacked him again, and gored him in a frightful manner. His legs, thighs, and abdomen were fearfully lacerated. Medical attendance was summoned; but it is thought impossible that his life can be saved. He was still alive yesterday, but rapidly sinking.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

George Raffel was seen by an officer on Tuesday night acting in a suspicious manner around the store of Thomas Downing, No. 375 Bowery. On searching him the officer discovered that he had a revolver, an opera glass, and several cigar-holders in his possession. Further investigation revealed the fact that the store of Mr. Downing had been burglarized and the property found on Raffel was identified as some of his. Raffel was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of burglary.

SUICIDES IN NEW-JERSEY.

A YOUNG GERMAN BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT—A PRISONER IN THE PENITENTIARY ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIMSELF.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man, well dressed, and smoking a cigar, walked leisurely through the gate at the entrance to the Bremen Steam-ship Dock, in Hoboken. After proceeding about half way down the dock he stopped, and pulling a revolver out of his pocket, placed the muzzle to his head and fired. He fell, and blood and brains oozed out of his head. A surgeon from the steam-ship Weser was immediately summoned, but he was unable to do anything, the bullet having penetrated the man's brain. Word was sent to Coroner Parslow's office for a wagon to take him to the hospital, but before it arrived life was extinct. The body was taken to the Coroner's office, where it was ascertained, from papers in his pocket, that the man's name was Otto Leyses. It was also learned that he had recently come from Tallahassee, Fla., and was on his way to Germany, having engaged a passage in the steamer Weser, which sailed yesterday afternoon. Over $100 in money and considerable jewelry was found on his person. He was about five feet eight inches high, had a clear complexion, and dark brown hair. A person in the crowd informed Coroner Parslow that he had seen the young man on board the steamer bidding good-bye to a young lady, and this gave rise to a rumor that he had shot himself through grief at parting with his sweetheart. This was found to be untrue, however, as inquiry on the steamer disclosed the fact that nobody on board knew him. The body is now at Parslow's Morgue.

Andrew Runtze, a prisoner in the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill, N. J., attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting an artery in his left arm. About 3 o'clock in the morning the watchman heard him groaning, and on going into the cell found him bleeding profusely from the severed artery. Dr. Eddy, Resident Physician at the Lunatic Asylum, was promptly summoned, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in stopping the flow of blood, but it is thought impossible that the man can survive. Runtze is sixty-three years old, and was at one time in very comfortable circumstances, but of late years he has been addicted to drinking. His property and money rapidly disappeared, he became a drunken vagrant, and as such was sent to the Penitentiary. He resided at West End, Jersey City.

PREPARING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

The first of the series of competition matches held under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club, for the purpose of selecting a "team" to practice for the Irish-American contest, took place at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. The number of contestants was smaller than usual, and many of the best marksmen were absent. Capt. L. C. Bruce superintended the scoring. The wind blew rather strong during the earlier part of the day, but subsided toward 4 o'clock. The contest began shortly after 11 o'clock, the distances being 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. At each of the first two ranges fifteen scoring shots were made, and twenty at the last-named range. No particular style of rifle was used, as the rules permit the use of any rifle of American manufacture. Gen. Dakin made the best score at the three ranges, and was closely followed by G. W. Yale, between whom and Gen. Dakin a "tie" existed on Saturday last. The following is a summary of the scores of the twelve best shots, constituting the "team" for the first match:

Name.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Grand Total.
Gen. Dakin	49	50	60	159
G. W. Yale	54	46	56	156
J. Trageser	48	41	58	147
H. E. Fulton	39	44	63	146
L. L. Hepburn	39	47	58	144
A. Anderson	51	36	57	144
E. H. Santord	53	43	44	140
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	48	50	37	135
Leon Backer	52	36	44	132
L. M. Ballard	39	40	50	129
Gen. J. R. Hawley	41	42	38	121
B. E. Valentine	35	33	35	103

THE PICNICS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

Edward King, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It affords me much pleasure to hand you the inclosed check for fifteen hundred and twenty-one dollars ($1,521), which sum has been contributed by members of the New-York Stock Exchange to the Poor Children's Excursion fund. Very truly, your obedient servant, JOHN B. NORRIS.

No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1874.

John B. Norris, Esq., New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday, handing me a check for $1,521, which sum has been contributed by members of the New-York Stock Exchange to the Poor Children's Excursion fund. This very handsome donation will enable the trustees to give two pic-nics, which, in fitting recognition of the kind-hearted liberality of the donors, will be composed of children from the lower wards of the City, adjacent to the Stock Exchange, and will bear the name of the "Stock Exchange picnics." In the name of the poor little beneficiaries of the fund, I beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to each of the contributors of the above gift, and also to yourself in particular, for the ready kindness with which you undertook the work of obtaining subscriptions which has resulted in so large an addition to our means.

Yours, very truly, EDWARD R. KING.

The aggregate amount of the fund has now reached the sum of $4,816 38.

THE CASE OF ARTHUR SMITH.

Yesterday the examination of Arthur Smith, who was charged with false swearing in qualifying to a bail-bond, was held before United States Commissioner Osborn. Smith, in testifying in his own behalf, swore that he did not read the paper which Assistant District Attorney Hall gave him to sign, and that he had never made the statements therein set forth. District Attorney Hall, upon being put on the stand, contradicted him in every particular. Commissioner Osborn reserved his decision.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool.—S. Duncan, E. Heineman, F. Bronson and man servant, Lino Martinez, F. G. De Mediavilla, M. M. Castellanos, Thos. B. Park and wife, Gen. Lokoloff, Mr. Woodrow, Geo. N. Conklin, John Sneden, Mr. and Mrs. Rotheray and maid, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Carver and maid, T. R. Edson, Miss Mary Edson, Miss Susan Edson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davison, John E. Allston, Miss Helen Allston and servant, B. Waterhouse Hawkins, James Hunter, Albert E. Fletcher, Ebenezer Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams, nurse, and two children, Henry Maillard, J. Van Schaick, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clauss, J. Rosevelt, B. H. L'Arydon, Mrs. B. H. L'Arydon, Henry Austice, F. N. Casado, A. T. Stewart, Ashlin Ward, Mrs. John Landers and child, D. P. Montague, John B. Maxwell, Mrs. Furman Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Wm. A. Mosely, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Price, two children, and nurse, Mrs. Oldershaw, Walter Heard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Trott, Mr. Prith, R. Wingate, Mr. Vasguaz, Mr. and Mrs. Jarmanillo, J. Benkendorf, Mrs. J. S. Abecasis and maid, Solomon Abecasis, Branton Abecasis, Master Victor Abecasis, Mrs. L. Livingstone and son, E. S. Wheeler, Mrs. Mary E. Kingsford, Miss Jennie Kingsford, Alfred Thorold, Miss Thorold, Miss M. A. Thompson, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Gillingham, J. D. Vermilye, wife, and maid, T. S. Dennis, W. E. Dennis, R. B. Minturn, Dr. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosevelt, Judge Hilton, J. A. Fithian, E. Tunnicliffe, B. S. De Yongle, Mr. and Mrs. McHardy, T. Sturges, G. B. Kent, Mrs. Rogers and daughter, M. R. Yerson, J. G. Iles, Rev. John Hughes, A. McEwen, P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Chrisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Sackrider.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—August Doench, Mrs. F. C. Alling, Ashley Cabell, Mrs. C. H. Condit, Miss C. M. Condit, Joel W. Condit, Master G. B. Condit, George Herklotz, George Schaefer, Hermann Gudewill, Col. S. D. Brodtbeck, Mrs. S. Brodtbeck, Miss Brodtbeck, Joseph Koepfe, Mrs. Rosalie Koepfe, Hermann Koch, Orlando Lawley, Thomas Jesup Miller, Frank C. Wood, Alfred Lomer, Mr. Stearne, H. Metcalfe, Mrs. H. Metcalfe, J. A. Laund, Daniel Vaupel, Mrs. Daniel Vaupel and child, H. Burroughs, Robert Schmidt, Friedrich Schmahl, Joseph Fauster, Charles Toelpe, Louis Kasten, L. Mears, Francis Harbordt and four children, Miss Lucia Basto, W. P. Quack, Sister Helen, of All Saints, Capt. George Benson, Leopold Hirsch, Adolph Ruter, Frank Miller, Miss Minna Flottmann, J. J. W. Luden, Charles L. Wurzbach, George Kastler, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, Miss Dorothea Meyer, Joh. Paulsen, Mrs. Joh. Paulsen, J. Thalmann, Mrs. Helene Von Rennings, Miss Louise Schnabel, Miss Marie Winghofer, Nic. Meyer, Miss Louise Muller, Georg Martin, Mrs. Georg Martin, A. S. Zelenski, Mrs. A. S. Zelenski, Mrs. Elise Hoff, Rev. Meyer, H. Brinkmann, H. Armbrust and child.

In steam-ship Anglia, for Glasgow.—Rev. Geo. Swain, Dr. John Howe, John Nerilson, Jas. G. Carnachan, Geo. Carnachan, Hon. Sidney Smith, Rev. Timothy Harley, Chas. Eastmead, Geo. Goble, Geo. W. Goble, Launalot Crow, Wm. A. Rally, Jas. Sutherland, Thomas Brown, Benj. George, Thomas Tansley and lady, Miss Maria Tompkins, Wm. T. Williams and lady, Miss Frances Smith, Miss Frances Edsall, Miss McNeilson, Daniel Miller, Mme. A. Miller, Fred. Evans.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Mrs. Gabbett, James Montague, Mrs. Montague, C. Gray, J. M. Harvey, L. B. Duery, A. B. Solomon, S. W. French, Charles French, G. R. Young and wife, Thomas Taylor, W. F. Williams, Dan. J. Jackson and son, Mrs. Owens and two children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool—R. H. Smith, D. Stirrat, H. McDougall, W. Fletcher, S. F. McMaster, Mrs. Summers, T. Fallon, J. M. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rumsey, George Davies, F. Clark, Miss E. Sprague, John Ward, R. W. Atkinson, Mrs. M. Smith and two children, J. H. Middleton, Charles Alexander, P. Wilkins, L. Ginis, W. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. T. Macklin, Henry Schmidt, J. Seligman, J. Blumenfield, V. Etihegozen, M. D. Anchald, G. De Christoforis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Repetto, Carl Sausse, J. Childs, G. H. Stayner, A. G. Goodale, W. A. Camp, John Fowle, E. C. Digman, Miss V. Cohen, Miss J. Cohen, H. Blum, Mrs. A. A. Courter, F. Greenland, R. G. Hervey, Chas. J. Hillwell, John Le Buttilur, Robert Le Buttilur, Mrs. J. Kent, Mrs. W. Westlake, Mrs. M. Quimby, John Waddell, S. H. Cohen, C. E. Wilde, Chas. Broom, C. R. Westfelt, W. L. Pomery, W. P. Pomery, L. Pomery, W. W. Mali, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowen, E. Rhodes, Mrs. E. Kelly and son, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Bradley and infant daughter, Juliet Mercer, Mrs. M. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gile and son, E. Earle, Mrs. J. Stettinous and two children, G. H. French, Miss French, Miss Tewkesbury, H. S. Platt, W. H. Bowen, T. Grossman, C. Zell.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Mrs. Dolores, Mme. Saldwai, Miss Dolores Saldwai, Miss T. Saldwai, S. Saldwai, Ramon Saldwai, Aduana Saldwai, A. Saldwai, Mrs. C. Sambez, Mrs. F. Castianos, Mrs. J. Tuigillo, Jose M. Tuigillo, Ramon P. Rodrigues, H. E. Asmus, E. Schmidt, H. W. Lafferty, S. Dayrin, A. G. Dickinson, C. Tuigillo, A. Sanchez, E. Rodrigues, J. E. Roger, M. Vy Gadea, Jose M. Gomez, R. A. Gonzales, Martin Garclan, Carlos Perez, N. Davis, W. Fantaney, M. Rodrigues.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:42 | Sun sets......7:29 | Moon sets...9:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:51 | Gov. Island..10:40 | Hell Gate..12:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, July 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Hakon Adelstein, (Norw.,) Bergh, Havre, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Columbia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ships Calliope, (Br.,) Sinclair, London, Eng., Snow & Burgess; St. John Smith, York, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Smyrniote, Lears, Malta and a market, W. J. Russell & Co.; Peppina Mignano, (Ital.,) Martino, Penarth Roads, Fuch, Edye & Co.; Ignazio, (Ital.,) Lemoria, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta; Aquila, (Norw.,) Gerrard, Amsterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) Lavender, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Son; Normen, (Norw.,) Helgesen, Drobak, Funch, Edye & Co.; American Lloyds, Park, Stettin, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Minerva, (Ital.,) Gagliano, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Francisco Chiazzaro, (Ital.,) Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Gitana, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Penarth Roads, Tetens & Bockmann; Padang Packet, (Ger.,) Schultz, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Ruby, Neal, Port Spain, Trinidad, D. Trowbridge & Co.; S. N. Hansen, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Stockholm, Fuch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Traveler, Hodges, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; J. G. Wright, Leeds, Jacksonville, Fla., Overton & Hawkins; Carrie Jones, Colcord, Beverly, Candee & Pressy.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, July 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 85 cabin and 233 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. July 7, lat. 53 37 N., lon. 21 29 W., passed steam-ship Helios, bound W.; 11th, lat. 44 09 N., lon. 45 45 W., steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) from Bristol, for New-York; 13th, lat. 42 06 N., lon. 59 30 W., steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for do.

Steam-ship Franklin, (Ger.,) Dennicke, Stettin June 18, Copenhagen 19th, and Antwerp 27th, with mdse. and 185 passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co. Had strong westerly winds and dense fogs the entire passage; no date, lat. 46 N., lon. 48 W., passed an iceberg; July 5, lat. 49 06 N., lon. 34 30 W., schr. Marion, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) steering E.

Steam-ship Algeria, (British,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, June 30, via Queenstown 1 and Boston 14, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Cresent City, Curtis, Havana, July 10, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Esploratore, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Marseilles 54 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar June 4.

Bark Tilde, (Aust.,) Pereich, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Anna Dorothea, (Ger.,) Schutt, Whampoa 125 ds., with mdse. to Brown, Bros. & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope May 22, St. Helena June 4, Ascension 8th, and crossed the equator June 12, in lon. 23. Had a strong W. N. W. gale off the Cape, lasting three days; since, light variable winds. June 3, lat. 17 S., lon. 4 W., signaled a British ship, showing letters J. M. S. W., from Rangoon, for London, 74 days out.

Brig Alice Abbott, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Nickerson, Barbados, with sugar to L. F. Brigham.

Brig Helen G. Rich, Hons, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Freddie C. Ebbett, (Br.,) Veal, Arroyo, P. R. 13 ds., with sugar to Heney & Parker.

Schr. M. E. Curtis, Craft, Virginia.

Schr. R. E. Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. William H. Jones, Line, Fernandina 6 ds., with naval stores to Dolner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Lilly, Cole, Charleston 4 ds., with lumber to J. Lasher & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. C. E. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Eurotas, Cramer, Virginia.

Schr. Storm Child, Ryan, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Jarvest, New-Haven.

Schr. Levonia Delaney, Delaney, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Anna, Thompson, New-Haven.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Staten Islander, Allen, for Rondout.

Schr. Dr. Powers, Allen, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Exerter, Pendleton, Fall River.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Woodshole.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Peaceadale, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. C. Tanner, Hyde, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Newport.

Schr. Buckeye, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Jones, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Case, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Birchard and Torry, Kent, New-London.

Schr. Free Stone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Steinmann, for Antwerp; Scotia and Corinth, for Liverpool; Hakon Adelstein, for London; Anglia for Glasgow; Montgomery, for Savannah; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans; Georgia, for Charleston; Vindicator, for Philadelphia; ships Game Cock, for Singapore and Hong Kong; Edith, for Bremen, Plymouth Rock; for London; barks Skimmer of the Wave, for Rotterdam; Waldo, for Trieste; M. S. Peterson, for Cork or Falmouth; Zetland for Penarth Roads; brigs Aquia, for Oporto; Dante, for St. John, N. F.; schrs. B. J. Hazard, for Georgetown, D. C.; Melville, for Newbern.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 15.—Arr. steamer Neptune, Berry, New-York; schrs. Hattie G. Dow, Nickerson, Pascagoula; James W. Brown, Kane, Charleston, S. C.; Earl H. Porter, Shurer, Georgetown, D. C.; A. M. Lee, Taylor, Philadelphia; C. S. Edwards, Worth, do.; H. Sharp, Sharp, do.; Eliza Williams, Cornish, Weehawken; Lizzie. Leighton, do.; Alida, Lombard, do.; Ella F. Crowell, Howes, do.; W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Hoboken.

Below, coming up, brig Maltida; schrs. Speedway, Kate Luella, and James H. Gordon.

Cld. steamers Worcester, Hedge, Savannah; Saxon, Baker, Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, New-York; bark Moses B. Tower, (new, of Boston,) Hall, London; brigs Shasta, Brown, Glacebay, C. B.; Souvert, Parker, Calis; schrs. J. B. Claghorn, Norris, Woodbridge, N. J.

Sld. steamer Saxon.

Bark Henry Knight, of this port, from Cadiz, reports: On July 14, at 9 P. M., off Cohasset, she was in contact with the schr. O. D. Witherill, Garfield, hence for Georgetown, D. C., and lost bowsprit and had starboard bow stove. The schr. lost a jib-boom and had the rail on the starboard bow broken. Both vessels were towed up to the city.

Spoken—July 11, lat. 39 50, lon. 71 47, bark Wm. Van Name, from New-York, for Brunswick, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; brig Rosetta Smith, for the North of Europe; schr. Almaretta, for Buel River, S. C.

LEWES, Del., July 15.—Arr. bark John J. Dimmock, from Havre, for orders; brig Hermes went to sea at 10 A. M.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 15.—Steam-ship Vindicator, from New-York, passed up; steam-ship Aries and schrs. Harriet S. Brooks and A. D. Scull, for Boston, passed down.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 15.—Cld. steamers State of Minnesota, for Liverpool; Carondelet, for New-York.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Wilmington, from Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15.—Arr. brig James Coffill, from Trinidad, lost main-mast, thirty feet above the house; schr. James S. Hewitt, from Boston; steamer Vindicator, from New-York; ship John Patten, from Buenos Ayres; bark Maria, from Stettin; brig Apollo, from Barbados; schrs. Nellie Shaw, Daniel Britan, Eliza Sawyer, Charles H. Kelly, and George W. Nevinger, from East Boston; H. S. Brooks, from East Cambridge; F. E. Johnson, from Cambridgeport; James S. Watson, from Lynn; J. N. Hubbell, from Salem; Nellie Dinsmore, from Cortland. Steamer Clara, from Auburn. Schrs. Thoebe, Elizabeth, and Cohasset, from the Narrows.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship China sailed at noon to-day for Panama with 97 through passengers (51 in cabin) and 1,700 tons of freight for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, July 15.—Arr. steam-ship Acapulco from New-York.

HAVANA, July 15.—Steamer City of Havana from New-York arr. here this morning.

Bark W. E. Anderson from New-York arr. here on the 13th inst.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 15.—Sld. for the United States: Karnak, Formose, Indian, and Admete.

Arr. out from the United States on the 13th inst.: Gerda, Jennie Prince, Alphonse et Marie, Felix and Underwriter.

14th, Amazon, Tjomo, Mira, Hy Pelham, Atlas, Cumeria, Prince Eugene, Hermann Behrens, Taurak, Ystroom, Wilhelmina, William, and Livingstone.

15th, City of Lima, Truro, Chillingham, Lizzie Dalglish, Texas, and Gio Bono.

Also arr. out from the United States, Carrie E. Long, and Fray.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—The American Line steam-ship Abbotsford sld. at noon to-day for Philadelphia.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 15.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship America, Capt. Himbeck, from New-York July 4, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York July 4, for Liverpool, reached here at 11 o'clock last night.

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